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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta **Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi**

VOL. XXVII NO. 186 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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MUNICH DEAL FOR DANZIG

Chamberlain's Messenger Meets Hitler

KEMSLEY ON FIVE-POWER CONFERENCE

But No Invitation To Soviet Union

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)
LONDON, August 7.

IT is now revealed that, during an interview he had last week with Herr Hitler, Lord Kemsley discussed the possibility of holding a Five-Power Conference about August 20—excluding, of course, the Soviet Union—to consider ways and means for satisfying Herr Hitler's demands regarding Danzig.

Kemsley Back In London

IT IS BELIEVED, LORD KEMSLEY TOOK AN EARLY OPPORTUNITY AFTER HIS RETURN TO LONDON TO ACQUAINT MR. CHAMBERLAIN WITH HERR HITLER'S VIEWS, SINCE IT IS STATED, MR. CHAMBERLAIN HAD INSTRUCTED HIM TO DISCUSS THE QUESTION WITH HERR HITLER.

THAT IS ONE OF THE REASONS WHY MR. STRANG WAS ASKED TO RETURN TO LONDON POST-HASTE.

LORD KEMSLEY IS THE PROPRIETOR OF ALLIED NEWSPAPERS WHICH INCLUDE "SUNDAY TIMES," "SUNDAY GRAPHIC," "DAILY SKETCH", "WESTERN MAIL", ETC. HIS BROTHER LORD CAMROSE IS THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH."

Danzig's Reply To Poland

DANZIG, August 7.

The Senate's reply to Poland's protest note on Saturday with regard to the position of the Polish Customs Inspectors cannot be interpreted as a rejection.

The reply which was delivered to-day expresses surprise that the recent events should be regarded as justifying "an ultimatum," declares that "the parade of arms by the Polish Customs officials" is a breach of treaty. It is denied that certain Polish Customs Inspectors on the frontier were to have been boycotted from August 6.

The Senate protests against the threat of unspecified counter-measures by Poland and concludes expressing willingness to discuss matters.—Reuter.

BERLIN INDIGNANT AT POLAND'S ACTION

BERLIN, August 7.

While the situation in Danzig is being watched with particular closeness here, it is considered that week-end developments have now reached a comparatively safe stage of regular diplomatic negotiations.

Political quarters regard the Senate's reply as providing a possibility of exchange of views on the Customs question.

German circles are indignant at any suggestion that the Senate has retreated and the affair is represented in the German Press as a dangerous act of provocation by Poland.—Reuter.

"Fell Flat On Poles"

DANZIG, August 7.

The impression prevails however that the Poles are not satisfied with the reply.

Herr Burckhardt, High Commissioner of the League of Nations in Danzig is sparing no effort to produce a more normal atmosphere.—Reuter.

INSULTING HITLER?

DANZIG, Aug. 7.

The Polish Customs Inspector, M. Lipenski who was arrested two months ago by the Danzig authorities on the sensational charge of espionage and kidnapping was to-day tried only on a charge of breach of peace involving insults to Herr Hitler and Dr. Goebbels and was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.—Reuter.

Central Govt. To Bear Cost

Additional Expenditure On War Measures & A.R.P. In Provinces

MADRAS, August 7

The Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, the Premier, answering an interpellation in the Madras Assembly today about air raid precautions in the presidency, said that the Government of India had agreed to bear any additional expenditure incurred on account of war measures, including air raid precautions, in the Province.

No specific sum, however, added the Premier, had yet been allotted to this province.

CONTROL OF MONEY-LENDING

The Hon. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai, Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development, replying to a question stated that Government had under consideration the question of introducing a bill for the regulation of money-lending and for fixing a maximum rate of interest on loans advanced by money-lenders.

The Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Labour and Industries, answering a question revealed that Government had under consideration certain proposals for relief of indebtedness among industrial workers and agricultural and fishermen labourers.—United Press.

'CARIBOU' AT MONTREAL

MONTREAL, Aug. 7.

The "Caribou" arrived at 10-3 G.M.T. and left for New York at 11-6 G.M.T. at night.—Reuter.

NAZI CHIEFS' AIR DASH TO HITLER

DANZIG, Aug. 7.

The Nazi chiefs, Herr Forster and Herr Zaske to-day took off in Herr Forster's private 'plane to consult Herr Hitler who is now in Berchtesgaden Reuter

SEE PAGE 7

Not Safe In London?

Karachi Corporation Gets Back Its Sterling Securities

KARACHI, August 7.

The present delicate situation in Europe has impelled the Karachi Municipal Corporation to bring to Karachi the Sterling Securities worth Rs. 4,22,400, which was lying in safe custody with the National Bank at London.

The Mayor, the Chief Officer and the Chairman of the Standing Committee met recently when they considered the situation. According to them it was not desirable to allow the debentures to remain in London owing to the present international conditions and recommended the Corporation to sanction £70 as cost of insurance to bring the debentures to Karachi.

CAR FOR MAYOR

In pursuance of the Mayors' Conference the Chief Officer has asked the Corporation of Karachi to sanction Rs. 5,000 for purchase of a motor car for the Mayor, befitting his august position.

MECHANICAL SWEEPERS

With a view to avoiding frequent road accidents wherein sweepers are involved while on duty the Karachi Corporation proposes to introduce mechanical sweepers.—United Press.

MAHATMA "DOING ALL HE CAN"

Reply To Released Political Prisoners' Appeal

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7

In reply to letter on the issue of the political prisoners' release addressed to Mahatma Gandhi by Anukul Chatterjee, Ajit Majumdar and Krishnapada Chakravarty on behalf of the Released Political Prisoners, Mr. Pyarelal, Gandhiji's Secretary, writes to Anukul Chatterjee dated Segaon August 1, 1939::—

"Dear friends,

"Gandhiji has the letter of the 19th ultimo signed by you and other friends.

"In reply I am to say that he is doing all he can in terms of what he told the political prisoners in the Alipore and Dum Dum Jails."—United Press.

Released From Dum Dum Jail

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

Two more political prisoners Monoranjan Chowdhury and Abdul Kader Chowdhury who along with the other prisoners had resorted to hunger-strike were released today from the Dum Dum Jail.—United Press.

Released From Alipore Jail

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7

Nagendranath De, who was convicted and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprinsonment in the Bettiah dacoity case, was released this morning from the Alipore Central Jail after serving a term of five years' imprisonment. He is one of the prisoners who resorted to hunger-strike.—United Press.

A.-I. Political Prisoners' Release Conference

CALCUTTA, August 7

The "United Press" understands that an all-India Political Prisoners' Release Conference will be held in Calcutta during the second week of September—United Press.

I WOULD MUCH RATHER SETTLE DIFFERENCES WITH THE JAPANESE BY DISCUSSION AND NEGOTIATION...
IT MAKES MY BLOOD BOIL TO HEAR AND READ SOME THINGS HAPPENING THERE
HE THAT SEEKS SAFETY IN A STATESMAN'S PITY, MAY AS WELL RUN A SHIP UPON SHARP ROCKS AND HOPE A HARBOUR
— SIR ROBERT HOWARD.
Radha '39

MOSCOW-TOKIO AGREEMENT?

Details Of North Sakhalin Oil Concession Worked Out

MOSCOW, Aug. 7.

Competent circles believe that a Soviet-Japanese agreement in principle has been reached over the North Sakhalin Oil Concessions but the Japanese Press report that an agreement has been actually signed cannot be confirmed. It is understood that some details are yet to be worked out. The owners of the Japanese concessions are understood to have agreed to 15 per cent. wage increase for Soviet workers.

An early signature of the agreement is hoped for. The agreement will be effective upto the end of this year and retrospective from the last January.—Reuter.

BULGAR M.P.s VISIT RUSSIA

MOSCOW, August 7.

A delegation of 25 members of the Bulgarian Parliament arrived here to-day on a ten-day visit. They were met at the station by officials of the Soviet Foreign Office and M. Gorkine, Secretary of the Soviet Parliament.

The delegation includes M. George Markov, Vice-President of the National Assembly, M. Kiosseivanoff, President of the Budget Commission and brother of the Prime Minister, and M. Govedarov, President of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Assembly.

According to competent quarters here the visit is merely a friendly demonstration of goodwill between the two countries and no negotiations are planned.—Reuter.

MAEKI HOLDS FIVE WORLD RECORDS

Americans Score In Whitecity Athletics

LONDON, Aug. 7.

In Whitecity athletics, 60,000 spectators saw Maeki the holder of four world records win the three miles in new British record time of 13 minutes 59 and four-tenths seconds.

Americans did well, Beetham winning the half mile in one minute, 52 and three-tenths seconds, Jeffrey winning the 100 yards in 9/8 seconds and 220 21/8 seconds and Cochran winning the 440 yards hurdles in 52 and seven-tenths seconds which is a British record.

Pell (Great Britain) won the mile in time four minutes fifteen and two-tenths seconds, Blaine rideout, who beat Wooderson in the United States finished fourth.

At Brooklands, in the Campbell Trophy over 22 miles was won by Raymond Mays (Great Britain) driving an ERA at 72/71 miles an hour.

Price Birabongse of Siam during a Maserati was second being thirteen and two-fifths seconds behind the winner. Peter Aitken (Great Britain) on an ERA was third.—F

The quarter mile was won by Lanzi (Italy) in 47 6/10 seconds, equalling the British records. Pennington was second and Brown was third.

During the last lap of the mile, the crowd booed, apparently because of jostling on the bend. Rideout seemed to be affected by manoeuvring and dropped back, while Pell and Staniszewski, Poland, who finished second, fought out to the finish, **Pell winning by twelve yards.—Reuter.**

FOR DEFENCE OF MALAYA

Four Air Force Squadrons And Troops From India

SINGAPORE, Aug. 7.

A squadron of fast modern aircraft to reinforce Malaya's existing four Air Force squadrons arrived from India this evening.

It consists of longrange Bristol-Blenheim bombers, which are also useful fighters.

Three more battalions of troops from India are arriving early tomorrow.—Reuter.

LEADERS FOR WARDHA

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

Mrs Sarojini Naidu, Dr. B. C. Roy and Dr. Prafulla Ghosh left this evening for Wardha to attend the Congress Working Committee meeting.

Maulana 'Abul Kalam Azad will not be able to attend the meeting as he is not still in a fit condition to undertake a journey.—United Press.

KISAN LEADER TO BE RELEASED

RANCHI, Aug. 7.

The "United Press" understands that orders for the unconditional release of Ramraksha Brahmachari, a Kisan prisoner lodged in the Chapra Jail, have been passed by the Bihar Government.

Brahmachari has been on hunger-strike in connection with the classification of the Kisan prisoners as politicals.—United Press.

SOESTDIJK, Aug. 7.

Irene-signifying peace in Greek—the first chosen for Princess Juliana's baby is regarded having a special significance at the present time. The other names are Emma (name of Queen Wilhelmina, mother) and Elizabeth (after the aunt of the young Princess).—Reuter.

Japanese Leftists Demand:

Military Alliance With Axis Powers

EMERGENCY MEETING OF WAR OFFICE EXECUTIVE

Chief Of General Staff Meets Holidaying Emperor

TOKYO, August 7.

For two-and-half hours this afternoon, General Itagaki, War Minister and Admiral Yonai, Navy Minister conferred on Japan's policy towards the new situation in Europe.

Following the interview, General Itagaki called an emergency meeting of the Executive officials of the War Office.

According to the Domei Agency, Prince Kanin, Chief of the General Staff, reported to the Emperor who is on a holiday at the seaside on important matters under his jurisdiction.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SOCIAL MASS PARTY, THE ONLY SURVIVING LEFT-WING PARTY, SENT BARON HIRANUMA A PETITION URGING IMMEDIATE CONCLUSION OF A MILITARY ALLIANCE WITH GERMANY AND ITALY.—Reuter.

BLOCKADE OF CHINA'S COAST

Japanese Navy Takes Further Steps

SHANGHAI, Aug. 7.

As a further step to tighten the blockade of China's coast, the Japanese Naval authorities have requested foreign nationals and their ships including warships to leave the port of Haimen in Chekiang province by noon on Aug. 8 intimating that thereafter the harbour will be closed "with various obstacles and dangerous objects," and responsibility for damage will be disclaimed.

It is understood that the British will, as in a previous case, decline to comply holding the Japanese responsible for any damage to British life and property.

"REGRETTABLE INCIDENTS

Replyng to Rear-Admiral Holt's protest Admiral Oikawa has promised to refer the matter to the Army authorities declaring that no naval aeroplanes were involved.

Meanwhile an Army spokesman stated that if the reports were true, the incidents were very regrettable but he had so far no official reports.

It is learned that five Chinese were killed and two wounded as a result of the bombing of the two British ships while the Canadian Chief Officer of one is stated to be dangerously ill.—Reuter.

ACUTE FOOD SHORTAGE IN TIENTSIN

SHANGHAI, Aug. 7.

The food situation in the British concession at Tientsin is steadily becoming worse. Many boarding houses and small dining houses have stopped serving meals. Stall-holders in the concession's market have closed down temporarily. No meat or fish is available to-day.

It is learned officially from Canton that the Pearl River is being reopened for foreign shipping to-day.—Reuter.

FINAL AGREEMENT REACHED

TOKYO, August 7.

A Domei Agency dispatch from Moscow states that final agreement has been reached between the Moscow representative of the North Sakhalin Petroleum Company and the Chairman of the Soviet Trades Union in the Far East on the conclusion of collective labour contracts.

It is declared that this was the crux of the negotiations and the signature to the labour contracts which will take place shortly "casts a ray of hope for an amicable settlement of other problems pending between the two countries."—Reuter

BRITISH PROPERTY DAMAGED IN JAP. AIR-RAID

SHANGHAI, August 7.

The waterfronta property of Mackenzies. Agents for P and O and other shipping concerns was badly damaged in yesterday's air raid on Eshang.

It transpires the Canadian chief officer of the British steamer "Hsinchangwo" was injured on the arm and three Chinese seamen killed and two others inpured.

The steamer Gutted were "Hsinchangwo" and "Kiawo," while another bomb narrowly missed a third steamer "Kiangwo."—Reuter.

JAP SPOKESMAN KEEPS MUM

TOKIO, Aug. 7.

A Foreign Office spokesman declared that no reports had been received from Lake Como about the meeting of Japanese Ambassadors in Rome and Berlin and declined to comment on press reports that Japan intended to adhere to the Axis military alliance or disclose present position of negotiations.—Reuter.

Naeyaert Beats Ghaus

LONDON, Aug. 7.

At Ostend in tennis semi-final Naeyaert beat Ghaus Mohammed 8-6, 6-2.—Reuter

DOCK-WORKERS GO ON STRIKE

KARACHI, Aug. 7.

About 1,000 dock-workers struck work to-day in sympathy with their fourteen comrades who were dismissed.

Owing to the strike the loading and unloading work at the docks was hampered.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

HERALD OF NAZI PEACE CONGRESS

BERLIN, Aug. 7.

It is announced that the German territory bordering on Danzig will become the centre of attention a week before Herr Hitler's Tannesberg speech as a big Koenigsberg fair opens on August 20. Many thousands of people will cross the Polish Corridor in special trians to visit the Fair which ends on August 31 just before "The Party Congress of Peace" begins at Nuremberg.—Reuter.

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Wanted Clerks, Overseers, Lawyers, Doctors and Engineers. Apply for "Terms" to Kapoor and Co., Cloth Market, Delhi. (12094)

A career for the rising generation in India. The Automobile industry is making tremendous strides throughout India and offers unlimited scope and prospects for properly trained and practical young gentlemen. Call or write for Prospectus: French Motor Car Co., Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay, 4. (358B)

43 SITUATIONS WANTED.

Civil Engineer—Indian, 36, brilliant career in theoretical, practical work in Europe, America, Africa, desires to return to India. Knows well English, French, German, Portuguese. Speaks, understands Hindustani, Spanish, Italian. Seeks responsible position in building enterprise, technical college. Will send "curriculum vitae" and credentials to those interested Box No. 537, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Right Contraceptive Jelly and Sexus Paste prevent conception; Gelotube prevents venereal disease. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (11847)

347. LOANS AND MORTGAGES

Wanted: Applications for loans on five annas per cent. monthly interest. Advancing amount will be repayable in 10 years. You can apply up to Rs. 2,000 on personal security. For regular printed form Re. 1 should be sent to: Manchandey and Company, Ferozepore City (India). (12095)

468. FRUITS & VEGETABLES

The most Popular Kulu Apples and Pears a Selection now in full bearing. Available 9lbs. net by post Rs. 5-8. By Rail 8, 14, 20, 30 and 40lbs. for Rs. 3-6, 6-4, 8-4, 11-4 and 14-4 respectively all inclusive. Tele.:—"Garh Bajaura", Superintendent, Kulu Fruit Gardens, Bajaura, (Kulu, Pb.) (1200)

671 MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Introductions for matrimony, pen-friendship, business, journalism, other hobbies arranged. India, any country. Enquire Mrs. Sheb-den, Secretary, Globe Introduction League, 399/15, Nizamshahi Road, Hyderabad, Deccan. (12116)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

WANTED a Professor of Mimansa and Dharma Shastra with high academic qualifications and teaching experience in Mimansa Darshan. Salary Rs. 100-10-150. Apply stating age to the Pro. Vice-Chancellor before the 20th August, 1939. 771

NOTICE.

ANY PERSON who can give any information about Mr. HORMAZ KERSHASP DADACHANJI, son of the late Mr. Kershasp R. Dadachanji, who has not been heard of by any of his relatives since August, 1914, when he was studying in Germany will kindly communicate with the undersigned on behalf of their client, within a fortnight.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1939.

SOUZA & CO.,
Solicitors, High Court,
29, Hamam Street,
Fort, Bombay.
(12125)

P. W. D.

SEALED PERCENTAGE RATE TENDERS will be received in the Office of the undersigned on MONDAY, the 14th August, 1939, upto 4 P.M. (S.T.) for the works of Special Repairs to Development Department Chawls, costing approximately at (1) Naigaum Rs. 6,600, (2) DeLisle Road Rs. 4,000 and (3) Sewri Rs. 2,000.

Copies of tender forms at Rs. 2 each and other particulars may be obtained on any working day upto 4 P.M. (S.T.) (2 P.M. on Saturdays) except the day of receiving tenders.

B. P. JAGTAP,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 4th August, 1939. 770

FOR SALE.

BHUSAWAL PRESSING FACTORY.

THE INDIAN COTTON CO. LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION.)

SEALED OFFERS ARE INVITED by the undersigned for purchase of the above factory with Land, Buildings, Machinery and Accessories. Offers should reach the undersigned by Monday the 14th August 1939. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

(Sd.) B. K. DESAI,
Official Liquidator.
The Indian Cotton Co. Ltd.,
(In Liqdn.)
Maneckjee Wadia Building,
125, Esplanade Road, Fort.
Bombay,
Dated 3rd August, 1939.
761.

NOTICE.

100 Shares Nos. 74751-74850 of the Indian Wood Products Co., Limited, is registered in the name of Mohd. Nurual Hasan Khan (deceased) in the books of the said Company and the Certificate of title thereto No. 262 has been lost.

The Public are hereby cautioned against accepting or dealing with the said Certificate

Application has been made to the Company for the issue of a fresh certificate and meanwhile the holder or finder of the lost certificate is requested to communicate with the undersigned

1. (Sd.) MUST. UME-SALMA of Bhakhinagarh, Malihabad, Guardian mother of Fashiul Hasan Khan (minor) S.Certificate holder to 1/3 of the estate of the deceased.
2. (Sd.) MUST. NOOR JEHAN BEGUM of 48, Khalil West, Shahjahanpur, Succession Certificate holder to the 2/3 of the deceased's estate.

(569)

Public Notices

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. B. 15830 for Five Shares Nos. 224146-224150 in the Reserve Bank of India, issued in the name of Ravishanker Manishanker has been LOST, STOLEN or MISLAID. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the Share Certificate in any way.

RAVISHANKER MANISHANKER,
12123 Shareholder.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

Mr. JANARDHAN SUBRAYA SHANBHAG has notified to the Company that the Company's Share Certificate No. 2458, standing in his name has been misplaced or lost and has requested us to issue duplicate for the same. NOTICE is hereby given that the duplicate share certificate will be issued in favour of Mr. Janardhan Subraya Shanbhag if no complaint is lodged with us about the possession of share within one month of this date.

Dated this 8th day of Aug., 1939.

JYOTENDRA L. MEHTA,
12124 Managing Director.

IMPERIAL DAIRY INSTITUTE, BANGALORE

INDIAN DAIRY DIPLOMA COURSE

THE NEXT SESSION of the Imperial Dairy Institute, Bangalore, commences on 16th November, 1939. Students desirous of taking the 2 years' course of instruction in Dairy Husbandry for the above diploma should apply to the Imperial Dairy Expert, Bangalore, for particulars and forms of application. Last date of receipt of completed applications for admission 15th September, 1939. Application should not be addressed personally to the undersigned.

ZAL R. KOTHAVALLA,
769. Imperial Dairy Expert.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Court of the Joint Sub-Judge of Poona.

Suit No. 781 of 1937

VARDICHAND RAMCHAND & Co. & Others ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

ABDUL RAHIM VALLAS & another ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immovable property dated 7th July, 1939, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by public auction at the instance of the Plaintiffs all the right title and interest of the Defendants in the following properties:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of land of Foras Tenure (cess redeemed) admeasuring 7618 square yards together with the Stables, messuages, tenements or building standing thereon situate at Moreland Road, Bombay, under Municipal E Ward No. 3819, Street No. 6, 6E and 6F and bearing Collector's New Nos. 13667 and New Survey Nos. 3565 and 1/3547 and Cadastral Survey No. 1573 of Byculla Division.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of Leasehold land situate on the South of the Souter Street on the Agripada Estate of the Board of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Bombay, admeasuring 2203 Square Yards or thereabouts together with the building known as "Rajput Villa" and other structures standing thereon bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3527 and Cadastral Survey No. 1636 of Byculla Division and Municipal Ward Nos. 4099 (8) and 4099 (9) and Street Nos. 43 & 45.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights i. or charges or claims on the abovenamed properties (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 8th day of September, 1939, lodge in my office an affidavit verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1939.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAJ,
Commissioner.
777.

Legal Notices

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF NORTH MALABAR.

O. P. No. 30 of 1939.

In the matter of the minors CHERIA PARAMBATH ZAINABA AND AHAMED, children of the deceased Haji Tyeb Haji Abbamiya Cheria Parambath Kunhamina ..... Petitioner.

LATHEEF HAJI ABBAMIA and 2 others ..... Respondents.

The above original Petition praying for the appointment of the petitioner as the guardian of the person and the property of the above named minors has been posted to the 26th August, 1939.

K. M. SEETHI, B.A.B.L.,
Petitioner's Advocate.
12122.

NOTICE.

Mr. FAKIR MAHOMED KANJIBHOY, the mortgagee in possession of the goods, stock-in-trade, goodwill, undertaking and business carried on by Vithaldas Kalidas Thakkar (since adjudicated Insolvent) in the name of Standard Commercial Corporation and Automobile Stores, invites offers for the purchase in one lot of the goods and stock-in-trade in his possession. The offers should be in writing and communicated to Mr. Fakir Mahomed Kanjibhoy on or before 14th August, 1939, at Ramchander Mansion, New Bhatwadi, Girgaum Bombay. Any offer received after the said date will not be considered. The intending purchaser may obtain the particulars as to goods which consist of all sorts of Motor Accessories and inspect the same at the undermentioned address viz. Ramchandra Mansion, New Bhatwadi, Girgaum, Bombay.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1939.

Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Attorneys for Mr. Fakirmahomed Kanjibhoy.
779.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.
Government Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MANMALA TANK ROAD, MAHIM.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Mahimtura and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Hassanally Jummabhai and Bai Jenabai wife of the said Hassanally Jummabhai the Transferees of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of Ramrao Sadanand, Pandharinath Sadanand, Kashinath Sadanand, Krishnarao Sadanand and Yeshwantrao Sadanand the Mortgagors, in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 20th day of February 1936 and made between the Mortgagors of the first part and Bai Lilavatibai widow of Moreshwar Sadanand (since deceased) of the 2nd part and Hemraj Anandilal and Onkarmal Sadhuram of the 3rd part and Transfer of Mortgage dated 13th day of August 1938 and made between Hemraj Anandilal and Onkarmal Sadhuram of the first part and the Mortgagors of the 2nd part the said Hassanally Jummabhai and Bai Jenabai Wife of the said Hassanally Jummabhai of the 3rd part and further charge dated 13th day of August 1938 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Valuable Immovable Property on Thursday the 17th day of August 1939 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

ALL that piece of land admeasuring 7781 Square Yards according to the Cadastral Survey Sheet of the Pension and Tax Tenure situate at Manmala Tank Road, Mahim, and bearing Collector's Rent Roll No. 952, Collector's New No. 3921, New No. 1/1401 and Cadastral Survey No. 446 of the Mahim Division together with the Chawls, bungalows, out houses and other structures thereon and assessed by the Municipality under G. Ward Nos. 4084 (1), (2), (3) and (4) 4085 (1) and (2) Street Nos. 445, 445 A, 445 B, 445 C, 446 and 446/A and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Manmala Tank, on or towards the West partly by the property of Dulabh Dayal and partly of Balgovind Bhagwandas, on or towards the North by the property of Laxminarayan Rambhandari and on or towards the South by the property of Dulabh Dayal.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mahimtura & Co., Attorneys for the Transferees of Mortgage at Tamarind Lane, Fort, or the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Public Notices

THE HUBLI URBAN CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LTD., HUBLI.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Manager of the Bank. The salary of the post is Rs. 150-10-200. Candidates possessing recognised qualifications and experience specially of Godown business are only to apply. The appointment is probationary for 6 months and after the expiry of the period the incumbant will be made permanent if his services be found satisfactory. The applications are to reach the undersigned not later than the 25th of this month.

K. R. VALVEKAR,
Chairman.
Hubli, 5th August, 1939.
768

ROMANCE, LOVE and then MARRIAGE?
NO— BETTER SEE
SADHANA
SAGAR'S EPIC ON LOVE
4th Week
AT
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DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
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NAZI SPY
EXCELSIOR
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All unclaimed reserved seats will be sold half an hour before the commencement of each show.
PATRONISE THE EXCELSIOR CHINESE RESTAURANT.

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Now you Can SAFELY COME for the last show
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Starring. WINAYAK
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AT THE USUAL HOURS!
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RURAL ROMANCE: STARRING:
DEVIKA RANI
WITH
RAMA SHUKUL
DAILY AT 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
ROXY

Helping Industrial Development

Annual Report Of Industrial Research Bureau

Independent investigations and researches covering such widely divergent industrial subjects as Road Research, Casein Plastics, Artificial Silk, Paints, Vegetable oils as Lubricants and Fuels for Oil Engines, Glass Furnaces and Glass-making Materials, Electric Lamps, and many others, carried out by the Research Branch, are given in the Annual Report of the Industrial Research Bureau of the Government of India for the year 1938-39 published today. The report describes the work carried out by the Industrial Research Council and the Industrial Research Bureau, including the Research Branch of the Government Test House. It shows that the Bureau acted as a co-ordinating link for industrial research work in Provincial laboratories and technical institutions.

The Industrial Research Council, which is the advisory body for the Industrial Research Bureau held its fourth session in Madras on August 8 and 9, 1938, and discussed the programme of work outlined in the Report. It consists of Directors of Industries of Provinces and States together with a number of members nominated by the Central and Provincial Governments. The Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department is the "ex-officio" chairman. The Director of the Bureau acts as its Secretary.

Prize Competition For Research Papers

The Industrial Research Council's annual prize competition for research papers on subjects of industrial value is a feature of special interest to the public. The papers were judged by a Prize Committee nominated by the Council from among its members. The opinions of scientists and other authorities were sought to guide allocation of the prizes. For the 1938 competition prizes to the total value of Rs. 1,450 were awarded.

The series of interesting and useful publications of Bulletins on Indian Industrial Research continued to expand. The bulletins were written by authorities on the various chosen subjects and included selected papers from the prize competitions. Also Bulletins on the manufacture of China glass and liquid gold, silk production and weaving in India, workshop training in precision methods, the washing and purification of Indian glass-making sands, Indian refractory clays, clock-making in India, recovery of Titanium oxide as a bye-product in the manufacture of Alumina Ferric from Bauxite, the leather industry, the handloom industry, and the design, construction and operation of a recuperative glass pot furnace are under preparation as additions to the series.

Intelligence And Research

The Report shows that the number of enquiries dealt with, which form a considerable part of the work of the Bureau for the dissemination of industrial intelligence, was greater by about 34 per cent. than the previous year. Technical notes on the manufacture of Artificial Silk, Sulphuric acid from Gypsum, Phenol-Formaldehyde resins for plastic moulding powders, Spectacles and Spectacle Lenses and Casein were prepared in this connection.

The work of the Research Branch of the Government Test House, described in detail in the Report, embraces a wide range of subjects. It includes the improvement of paints and utilization of indigenous materials for paint manufacture, the development of a technique to guide the manufacture of efficient dry cells, the utilization of Indian vegetable oils as lubricants and fuels in internal combustion engines, investigations of limes, surkhis, and allied building materials, investigations to aid the glass industry, investigations and tests to aid the Indian electric lamp industry, road research, and other items of practical industrial value.

An Improved Glass Furnace

Under the supervision of the Bureau an experimental glass pot furnace of the recuperative type, not hitherto used in India, has been designed and constructed in a glass factory at Firozabad, United Provinces. This furnace utilises the heat in the waste gases, which would normally pass to waste direct to the chimney, to preheat part of the combustion air. By this means the furnace attains high working temperatures with a consumption of fuel considerably less than that of an ordinary furnace of the same size.

Indian refractories for such furnaces, appear to be still in need of development and improvement, as the experimental furnace had to be taken out of service after two periods of operation, as the pot chamber wall had deteriorated due to the higher working temperatures. It was subsequently reconstructed with a sillimanite block lining, a highly refractory though more costly material which had given excellent service in other parts of the furnace.

Sets of drawings of the modified furnace, with instructions for erection and operation, are now available from the Bureau for Rs. 25 a set on application through the local Director of Industries.

The introduction of high temperature glass furnaces necessitates the use of superior quality fireclay pots, or crucibles, in which the glass is melted. The Bureau, and also the Department of Industries, United Provinces, have taken up this matter and are taking steps to improve the quality of the glass pots manufactured in India.

Road Construction Tests

The Report concludes with a description of the Road Test Track which has been built at the instance of the Consulting Engineer (Roads) to the Government of India, near the Government Test House, Calcutta, to designs prepared by the Bureau.

The track consists of two parallel straight portions of roadway connected at the ends by semi-circular sections of road so as to form a closed circuit. Around either side of the road track a single steel railway rail track has been fixed on pedestals. On each rail track runs an electrically driven mono-rail tractor. Each tractor is copule to a mono-rail trailer. A specially designed bullock cart is attached to each tractor and trailer so that the carts are towed round their road track by them. The roadway of the test track is divided into sections which are each laid with a different road-making material to be tested. The relative wear on the various materials due to the continuous passage of the bullock carts can thus be readily observed.

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DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE COMPANION-PICTURE TO MOTHER INDIA
MERA LALL
Directed by: GUNJAL
Stars:—PRAMILLA, W. KHAN, JAMSEDJI, ZILLOO, RAM and ANANT MARATHE

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So ENJOY your EVENINGS At
OPERA HOUSE
DAILY: 4, 7 & 10 P.M.
SHREE RANJIT'S DEVOTIONAL:
SANT TULSIDAS
Directed by: JAYANT DESAI

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RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939).

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Mail	6 50	22 00
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17.40
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 50
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 05	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 35	17 15
	Mon.	Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 33	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon.)	(Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 03
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

London—Bombay via Poona.

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj, Ahmedabad and Poona.

Arrival at Poona: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

Delivery in Bombay: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—London.

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 6-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—Colombo.

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Colombo—Bombay via Poona.

Delivery in Bombay: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Singapore—Australia

Latest hours of posting: Sunday, Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay via Poona and Calcutta

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Hongkong, China and Japan

Latest hour of posting Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

The air services of the Air Services of India, Ltd., between Bombay and Kathiawar and between Bombay, Poona and Kolhapur have been suspended on account of the monsoon.

LATE SIR HORMUSJI ADENWALLA

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay and Suburban Tobacco Licensees and Restaurant Keepers' Association was convened on Wednesday the 2nd instant in the Office of Mr. Khurshed D. Anklesaria, Advocate, to discuss the Shop Assistant Bill of the Bombay Government. The Meeting adjourned without doing any work to next Wednesday as a mark of respect to the late Sir Hormusji Adenwalla.

Mr. K. G. Karmani moved from the chair:—

"This Meeting of the Bombay and Suburban Tobacco Licensees and Restaurant Keepers mourns the sad demise of Sir Hormusji Adenwalla, Kt. K.S.I. a trustee of the Parsi Panchayat, a great philanthropist and the last link of that illustrious of the great Parsi 'Sethyas' who have built up the business of the City. The meeting also records its deep sense of appreciation of Sir Hormusji's regards and services to the Iran Community of the City. The resolution was passed unanimously all standing.

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- for OVERWEIGHT

A morning glass of sparkling Sal Hepatica is the finest system regulator you can take. Sal Hepatica is a laxative, liver-livener and antacid combined: a 3-way tonic! The gentle but thorough laxative action of Sal Hepatica enables your system to get rid of wastes and toxins by *natural* means. Containing tonic spa minerals, Sal Hepatica stimulates the liver and flow of bile from the gall-bladder. When the bile flows freely digestion improves. Your liver can do its important work of extracting poisons from the blood-stream. Your kidneys are no longer overstrained.

Balanced alkaline constituents maintain the body's ALKALINE RESERVE. This is essential for perfect health. What a wonderful difference these three tonic actions make to you! Biliousness and digestive upsets disappear. You have more energy—feel and *look* altogether brighter and happier! Sal Hepatica is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Get a bottle today.

Wake up and drink

Sal Hepatica

THE MINERAL SALT LAXATIVE - COMBATS ACIDITY

MILLER & PHIPPS (INDIA), LTD., Post Box 773, BOMBAY.

VAIDYAS' IN CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY.
Dr. Lakshmipathy, M. B. B. S., Of Madras (centre) presided over the Conference of Vaidyas at Kandewadi, Bombay, on Sunday.

NEED FOR COMMON LANGUAGE

Alva Urges Indian Christians To Learn Hindustani

It is up to us to adopt one common language for binding up the whole country and thus bind our warring communities into one unit through the medium of a "lingua franca", declared Mr. Joachim Alva, Advocate, delivering the inaugural address of the Gomantak Hindu Vidyarthi Mandal on the occasion of their opening free Marathi classes for Goan Christians, on Sunday at the Orient High School, Girgaum.

Mr. C. K. Sankholkar, Chairman of the Mandal, presided.

Mr. Joachim Alva in the course of his speech stated that language was the finest bond of Union amongst the ancient Greeks and Romans.

The imposition of foreign culture had made us strangers to our beautiful languages of Hindi, Urdu, Gujarati, Marathi, Bengali, Tamil or Canarese.

Christians' faith of Christianity was grossly misunderstood because we transported the gems of its thoughts and ideals through the written and spoken word of the English language. We will be more liked and appreciated and loved by others when we cast off the superiority complex taught us by a foreign culture through the tentacles of its languages and then acquire the tongue of the motherland.

Mr Joachim Alva congratulated the Gomantak Hindu Vidyarthi Mandal for opening their Marathi classes free for the Goan Christians or Christians of any other place. The Indian Christians, he said, by mastering the Devanagri script and Hindi language would be brought nearer to other sister communities.

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AT BARSI

(From Our Correspondent).

BARSI, August 4.

There is no rain for the last 20 days or so. The sky is occasionally overcast. Rain is urgently needed.

Cholera has broken out in the Maharavda locality of Barsi and one attack is reported. The Barsi Municipality has distributed pamphlets asking the citizens to be cautious and to report to the Municipality any suspected case of cholera.

Cholera continues to prevail in the twelve villages of Barsi Taluka. The village Dadshinge reports 18 attacks and 8 deaths since the outbreak of cholera. 17 attacks and 6 deaths have occurred at Kave since the outbreak of the disease while Jamgaon (Pangri) reports 21 attacks and 8 deaths up till now.

Mr Karbadkar of Sholapur performed the inauguration ceremony of the Barsi Students Association. Mr. Gaikwar was unanimously elected Secretary of the Association.

The death anniversary of Lokamanya Tilak was celebrated under the auspices of the Barsi Town and Taluka Congress Committee on the 1st of August.

Speeches were made by Messrs. T. S. Jadhav, M.L.A., President District Local Board Sholapur and Shivaji Parasharam Arya on the life and teachings of the late Lokamanya Tilak. Mr. Jadhav said that Prohibition was one of the ideals of Lokamanya Tilak and that the same ideal is now being attained.

The local branch of the Hindu Mahasabha also celebrated the death anniversary of Lokamanya Tilak.

Harijan Welfare Centre At Santa Cruz

The opening ceremony of the Welfare centre for the Harijans residing at Chunam Bhatti, Santa Cruz was performed at the hands of Professor V. G. Rao, who had very kindly donated money in the name of late Diwan Bahadur. T. S. Rao for building the hut where classes, library, reading room and other social activities are being conducted.

SHRIMATI KAPILAGAURI CHANDULAL DALAL OF NADIAD, FIRST WOMAN COUNCILLOR OF THE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY AND LEADER OF LOCAL WOMAN SEVA SANGH.

UJJAIN AGAIN IN PICTURE

Historical Find In Gwalior

GWALIOR, August 3.

Ujjain, the ancient capital of Hindu Emperors and culture, is likely to provide thrills of archaeological discoveries in near future. The Department of Archaelogy of the Gwalior Government undertook excavation work at the Vaishya Tekri and Kumbhar Tekri about four miles to the north-east of the modern city of Ujjain. The Vaishya Tekri (dancing girls' hillock) was till now supposed to be the place of a Queen of Emperor Asoka, but on trial excavation it was revealed that it was one of the biggest stupas, whose construction had special features and in course of further examination it may provide many interesting details that would throw light on the ancient history.

Only a few months back the explorers were thrilled to find an ancient cemetery with a number of human skeletons in various poses. Some of the skeletons, it is believed preclude the possibility of meeting their end through natural causes; a sudden catastrophe seemed to have overtaken them when they were buried alive on the spot. Side by side with these skeletons were found a few jars containing charred bones and ashes. It is hypothetical that in the period to which these relics belong, cremation and burial were simultaneously in vogue. These skeletons are now being examined by the archaeological laboratory at Calcutta. The racial and anthropological conclusions in relation to these finds have still to be drawn. It is hoped that as a result of examination, the missing link between the people of the Indus valley civilisation and the present population of the country may be supplied. From the coins found there, the period cannot be later than the first or the second century A. D.

BR. VERSUS NAZI M. P.s

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON.

The House of Commons, which met yesterday afternoon at a quarter to three, rose at five minutes to eight this morning.

They spent the night talking about a pensions scheme for themselves.

Urging M.P.s to retain the pension age at 60 Sir John Simon pointed out the work done by the old members, saying that all through this long night they had had with them Mr. George Lansbury (who is now over 80).

Just before the House rose Sir John was alluding to the pensions of French M.P.s.

"CAN THE CHANCELLOR GIVE US ANY INFORMATION ABOUT THE GERMAN M.P.s.?" ASKED MR. BRENDAN BRACKEN (CON., PADDINGTON, N.). "I UNDERSTAND THAT THEY GET £200 A YEAR MORE THAN ANY BRITISH M.P. AND THEY WORK ONLY ONE DAY A YEAR."

"I AM GIVEN TO UNDERSTAND," SIR JOHN SIMON RETORTED, "THAT THEY ARE MUCH MORE OBEDIENT TO THE GOVERNMENT THAN OUR OWN M.P.s."

THANA JAILOR CASE

Additional Charge Framed

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA: August 5.

The sensational European Jailor Sessions case, which has been going on since Wednesday last, before Mr. A. G. Wells, Sessions Judge, Thana, and four European Assessors, was resumed to-day at 10

The Court-room had become full to overflowing long before the proceedings commenced

On Friday, the Sessions Judge on taking his seat on the bench declared that the hearing had to be adjourned in the interests of justice and it would be taken up on Saturday. To-day, before evidence was recorded the Public Prosecutor, Mr. A. V. Chitre, moved for the framing of an additional charge, under Section 352 of the I.P.C. (application of criminal force) against the accused. The charge related to the "night soil incident."

The Sessions Judge thereafter framed an additional charge. It referred to the Jailor's alleged act of getting nightsoil through a convict scavenger and getting the same forced inside the mouth of Abdul Kadar and applying it to his face. The accused pleading "not guilty" to this charge, Abdul Kadar, the convict, was cross-examined. He denied that the nightsoil incident was a myth.

Kherati Aziz, another convict and said to be an eye-witness to the incidents, in reply to Mr. C. T. Ranadive, Defence Advocate, admitted that certain statements he made in the Sessions Court were not made in his statement before the Jail Superintendent.

Medical Officer's Testimony

Dr. C. J. Vyas, Medical Officer, Thana Jail, deposed that Abdul Kadar, the complainant, when examined by him was found to have sustained two contused wounds on his head, abrasions below his right knee, and swelling on his chest. He stated that the prisoner was sent to the J. J. Hospital for X-ray examination as a fracture of a rib was suspected. Witness gave his opinion that the injuries may have been caused by the parts of the body coming into contact with a hard and blunt susbance like the baton before the court.

In reply to questions in cross-examination Witness admitted that some injuries may have been caused by fists and the force applied might have been moderate.

To a court question Witness replied that the prisoner Abdul Kadar was found to have some night-soil traces inside his lips and some over his face. Witness stated that when he questioned the prisoner about it he (the prisoner) said the accused Jailor had done it.

The medical evidence over, the Court, the Assessors and the parties concerned proceeded to the Thana Jail to inspect the scene of alleged offence.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned to Monday.

COST OF LIVING IN INDIA

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

Since January this year, the cost of living in India has been steadily falling, according to studies made by the International Labour Office.

The cost-of-living index numbers, from which this conclusion is drawn, cover expenditure on food, heat and lighting, clothing, rent and miscellaneous requirements, and show fluctuations in the purchasing power of money or in average retail prices, calculated with reference to the expenditure necessary to maintain a given standard of living or type of consumption.

Prices have been recorded in three towns, Bombay, Ahmedabad and Lahore. At Bombay in January last the index number showed 105 which fell gradually to 103 in April. In 1938 the index number fluctuated between 104 and 106. Having remained stationary at 74 during the last quarter of 1938, the index number in Ahmedabad fell to 70 in March this year. Of the three towns, Ahmedabad seems to have had the lowest cost of living since 1929. The town with the highest cost of living is Lahore where the index number shot up to 128 in 1937 higher than the highest figure for Ahmedabad since 1930 by 38 and higher than the highest figure for Bombay since 1934 by 22. In January 1939 the index number at Lahore registered 122. A month later it fell to 118. Last year the figures fluctuated between 104 and 122.

Mr. Marcus D'Souza of Mangalore, a Roman Catholic, has embraced Hinduism, according to the Vedic rites at the Fort Arya Samaj, Bombay, of his own accord, and he has been named Ashoka Chandra Rai. Pandit Satyarthi Sidhanta Visharada, performed the "Shuddhi" ceremony at the Samaj Mandir on Saturday, the 5th of August.

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2. THE CAWNPORE MILLS DEPOT, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Around The Courts

BOMBAY, Monday.

Sentence On Alleged Suttoria Quashed

BOMBAY: Monday.

Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court allowed the appeal of one Krishnaji Madhusudan, who was sentenced by the Presidency Magistrate, 3rd Additional Court, Mazagaon, to a fine of Rs. 250 under Sections 4-(a) and 5 of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act.

The rest of the evidence, in Their Lordships' opinion, was not sufficient to justify the conviction.

Alleged Theft By A Massage Man

About five or six months ago it was alleged that a certain gentleman was seated on a bench at Chowpatty when Gopising Andhesing approaching him asked whether he required 'massage' the gentleman, it was stated, gave a negative reply and on repeated requests he was said to have flatly refused the offer. It was further alleged that Gopising, along with three others followed this man and when he was alone and solitary, caught hold of him and removed a wrist watch and a money purse containing Rs. 40 collectively valued at Rs. 85 and the suspects absconded.

It was on the 4th instant that happened to notice one of the suspects at Motibazar at about 10 p.m. when he instantly reported the matter to the Gamdevi Police and got him arrested Gopising Andhesing was offered bail at the Girgaum Court till the 14th instant.

Mr. L. Armstrong Smith, a European merchant was found guilty by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on a charge of rash and negligent driving and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs 50.

DIRECTORS CONVICTED

Cotton Exchange Case Judgment

Judgment was delivered by Mr. Mankar in the case against the Directors of the Indian Cotton Exchange on Saturday the 5th instant, convicting all the accused and imposing fines ranging between Rs. 400, to Rs. 150, on the accused concerned. "The Case was being heard for the last one year" from day to day and comprised of exhibits which were over 2 thousand in number.

In a lengthy judgment, the Magistrate held that the Saudas done in the Exchange were without any by-laws at the start and the by-laws that were passed later on were only meant to cover up the real nature of the transactions. There was nothing in the Exchange to show that they were dealing in a real commodity. There were no Standards of Cotton maintained or decided to bring about contracts between the parties which would be called contracts in Commodity. The members could not be said to be agreeing in the same sense to constitute a real consent for a valid contract and they were not at ad-idem.

The contracts made there were void under Cotton Contract Act of 1932 and the accused had not taken any precautions to see that the same were in real commodity and they had supplied where dealings only in differences were carried on every week. The delivery that they staged after arrest was not a real and natural delivery and could be seen on the face of it as merely staged to hide their real intentions.

The accused had no godowns though in the by-laws they talk of charging Godown rent. The Valans paid in the Exchange were not charged with interest showing that the same is a advance price of any commodity and the Books of accounts or Saudas kept by the accused showed that they were simply pencil memoranda thrown away after the weekly valans were paid and received. There was nothing to show when the Saudas were started, what Fully Good Machine Ginned Broach meant when they entered into Contracts.

The word Fully Good and Machine Ginned Broach Contract, the History of Cotton Trade showed, had different meaning with each Association in relation to varieties, and the qualities tenderable as during the Cotton Contract Committee days, the Cotton Control Board days, and the East India Cotton Association days, this contract had been described by each Institution separately and differently with regard to varieties, quality, staple and other things. The accused wanted to rely on the usage of the trade to say that they knew this commodity F. G. M. G. Broach Cotton and the Broach Hedge Contract as understood in the trade. The accused have failed to establish any trade usage regarding this contract and the History on the contrary showed that this contract was understood in different sense by each Association.

After dealing with several authorities on such contracts where the transactions are carried forward, the Court held that the contracts in this Exchange were not real contracts or contracts in any commodity but the Exchange adopted merely an outward form of a Hedge Contract to Gamble in differences in prices, where weekly Valans were paid and the way adopted by them to carry forward the transactions was only to pay and receive further Valans on differences till at the last day the transactions were equallised at the rate declared by the Board. "The Magistrate, therefore, held that the Accused kept a Common Gaming House and convicted them under Section 4A of the Gaming Act."

The Case against Mr. W. T. Halai is separated and postponed to 17th September, 1939.

Case Against G.D.C.C Ex-Secretary

BOMBAY: Monday.

Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. P. Rao, have filed in the Court of Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court, a complaint of Criminal Breach of Trust and forgery on stamped receipts against Mr. A. V. Chaudhari, an ex-Secretary of the Girgaum District Congress Committee. The Magistrate issued a warrant for arrest of the accused bailable for a sum of Rs. 200, and also issued summons against Secretaries of the G. D. C. C. to produce all documents in connection with the case.

The case arose in the following manner:—

It appears that Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.A., received some days ago a letter signed by several Congressmen of "D" Ward asking him why he was not taking any steps to expose the alleged scandal in the affairs of the G. D. C. C., just as he had done in connection with the Back Bay and other public scandals. Mr. Nariman in reply is reported to have assured these Congressmen that he would move in the matter shortly.

WIRE TO RAJEN BABU

Thereafter Mr. Nariman started independent inquiry in connection with the G.D.C.C. affairs and subsequently sent on 26th July 1939 the following telegram to Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President:—

"Filing complaint against ex-Secretary Girgaum for defalcation as requested by Congressmen."—

After waiting for about a week and having received no reply he filed a complaint in Girgaum Court on 2nd August 1939 on behalf of Mr. P. Rao, charging Mr. A. V. Chaudhuri, ex-Secretary of Girgaum District Congress Committee, under Sections 406, 467 and 467 I. P. C. i.e., Criminal Breach of Trust and For-

The Magistrate issued a warrant against accused bailable for a sum of Rs. 200 and also issued immediate summons against Joint Secretaries, Girgaum District Congress Committee to produce all documents in connection with the above case; accordingly on the 3rd instant, Joint Hon. Secretary produced all documents and deposited them in Girgaum Court.

Recovery Of Sales Tax On Cloth

In a communication addressed to the Finance Department, Government of Bombay, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce expresses disapproval of the rules and regulations made in respect of the Sales Tax on cloth. It objects to licenses for hawkers and the various returns expected from dealers and traders who can't afford to have all this machinery. The committee thinks that the rules will lead to confusion and illegal gratification.

Rai Saheb Chunilal Reappointed Film Censor

BOMBAY, Aug. 7.

The Government of Bombay have reappointed Rai Bahadur Chunilal of the Bombay Talkies on the Bombay Board of Film Censors as nominee of the Motion Picture Society of India, on the expiry of his term as a member of the Board.—A. P.

ON THE AIR

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Katha from Sir Ramayan. 7-45 Arti. 7-55 P. Singh and Party.

12-0 noon Bhajnawali 1-0 p.m. Rhythm on Records. 6-10 R. R. Chowdhary. 6-30 Amir Khusru: (Hindustani). 6-45 Faqiruddin. 7-5 Radio Orchestra. 7-10 Devotional Duets. 7-25 Benazirbai. 7-45 For Villagers. 8-30 Manmohan Murliwala. 8-35 Benazirbai. 8-42 R. R. Chowdhury. 8-50 Faqiruddin. 9-35 More Sinned Against. Than Sinning: Bureaucrat by A. K. Malik. 9-50 Khawab-I-Marmarin, (Hindustani). 10-20 Film Hits.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-30 a.m. & 12-0 to 2-0 p.m. As In Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-10 p.m. As In Delhi 1. 6-10 Benazirbai. 6-30 to 6-45 As In Delhi 1. 6-45 A Violin Recital. 7-0 R. R. Chowdhury. 7-20 Faquiruddin. 7-40 Tan Paran. 7-45 R. R. Chowdhury. 8-0 Benazirbai 8-15 Faqiruddin. 8-30 to 10-30 As In Delhi 1.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15.290 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-30 a.m. & 12-0 to 2-0 p.m. As In Delhi 1.

6-0 to 7-45 p.m. As In Delhi 1. 7-45 to 8-30 As In Delhi 2. 8-30 to 10-30 As In Delhi 1.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Khursheedbai Hujruwali. 6-20 Shudh Sarang on Sarangi. 6-30 Brij Bhushan Joshi. 6-50 Geet From 'Jwala'. 7-5 Hari Krishna 7-10 Kumari Kamla Sharma. 7-20 Gawat Rag Hameer. 7-30 Bel Gumari. 7-45 For Countryside. 8-15 Daughter-in-law: (Hindustani). 8-30 Khursheedbai Hujruwali. 8-50 Alap Tilak Kamod on Surbahar 9-35 Prisons: by Lt.-Col. N. D. Puri. 9-50 Brij Bhushan Joshi 10-10 Khursheedbai Hujruwali.

Peshawar Programme

(Broadcasts on 200 m. (1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 10-30 p.m. relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p.m.)

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Keep Fit! 8-10 News In Hindustani. 8-20 News in English. 8-30 Sardarbai Karadgekar of Kolhapur. 9-0 Tulsidas, Mirabai and Tukaram. 9-10 Ebrahim. 9-15 Sadiq Ali Akhtar. 9-30 Thumri. 9-40 G. N. Joshi.

12-30 p.m. Jashoda Ka Lal 12-40 Marathi Bhavgeets. 12-50 Gujarati Garbs. 1-0 Market Rates. 1-10 Mutual Understanding. 1-25 Songs From Sindh. 1-30 Music. 2-30 Music 2-35 Poets and Motherland by Amy Rustomjee. 2-50 Baji Rao: Powdas. 3-0 An Aside. 3-15 Ladies' Compartment. 6-0 Premabai Kumtekar. 6-20 Tunes from Thokar. 6-30 V. D. Joglekar. 6-45 Sadiq Ali Akhtar. 7-0 Raja Ravi Varma, (Marathi) by J. R. Dixit. 7-15 Premabai Kumtekar. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-45 Bharelo Agni. (Gujarati play) by Ramanlal V. Desai. 8-5 G. N. Joshi. 8-30 Freedom has never yet been attained by Man For: Evelyn Wood Against: B. C. Durant. 8-50 Geet with Orchestra. 8-55 Talk of Town 9-0 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 9-35 Philharmonic Orchestra, Paris. 9-50 Chamber Music. 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a.m. & 12-30 to 3-45 p.m. As In Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 to 9-35 As In Bombay 1. 9-35 Sadiq Ali Akhtar. 9-50 Bombay Radio Orchestra: A Naghma. 10-0 Sardarbai Karandikar. 10-30 Epilogue.

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc/s)

2-0 p.m. Nannu Palimpa. 2-15 Ariyagudi Ramanuja Iyengar: Vocal. 2-45 Orchestral Finale. 6-0 For villages. 6-30 V. A. Krishnan Nagaswaram. 7-0 Rain is Born by M. V. Ramakrishna Iyer. 7-15 Shrimati G. Chennamma Vocal 8-0 V. A. Krishnan: Nagaswaram. 8-30 Record. 8-45 Shrimati G. Chennamma Vocal.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 Minutes for Calcutta time.

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

10-30 a. m. Listener's Requests 12-30 Tibor Stary's Quartet 1-30 For You, Madam! 1-55 for newcomers 5-0 Football Relay 6-10 For Children 7-0 Padmarani Chatterjee 7-30 Uttara Devi 7-40 Mastana Gama 8-0 Indubala 9-10 As I see things, 3. by D. B. Sir Vijayaraghavacharya, 9-30 Indubala 9-45 Geruya Nishan.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s.)

10-30 to 11-30 a. m. & 12-30 to 2-30 p. m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s.)

5-0 to 9-30. As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 Harry Arrakie: Baritone 9-45 Breakfast with Bullfinches (B. B. C.) 10-15 Syncopated Piano Solos.

Lucknow Programme

293 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-0 p. m. Abdul Ghani 6-20 Mannabai of Allahabad 6-40 Kumari Leela Srivastava 6-55 Akhtaribai Faizabadi 6-59 Dadra and Ghazal 7-15 For Rural Areas 7-45 Kya Se Kaya, 3: Drama 8-0 For Children 9-40 Next Week's programmes 8-50 Kumari Leela Srivastava 9-40 Thumri and Geet 9-55 Kumari Leela Srivastava 10-5 Khayal 10-15 Mannabai.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4-0 p. m. Music 4-3 Things of interest (Telugu) 4-6 Our Dumb friends 4-16 Something light 4-20 Kolattam 5-0 Carnatic Orchestra 5-10 Balijapalli Sitarama Sastri: Voice 6-0 A I R Artist: Flute 6-15 Brahmanayakam Pillai Voice 6-45 Difference of Opinion (Tamil) 6-55 Sweet Airs 1-15 No bed of Roses, 3. 7-30 Balijapalli Sitarama Sastri: Voice 7-55 Homeward Bound 8-15 R. R. Kesavamurthy Violin 8-55 Adventures among Mortals, 3. 9-30 Bell Maker 9-45 R. R. Kesavamurthy.

Madras—II Programme

25.28 metres (11,870 kc/s)

4-0 to 4-30 As in Madras 1.

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-0 As in Madras 1. 6-0 Chorus by A I R Artists 6-10 Humorous Skit (Telugu) 6-20 Film Tune. 6-26 Groundnut: (Telugu) 6-35 Ballads by P. N. Sastry 6-45 to 10-30 As in Madras 1.

Hyderabad Programme

(Med. Wave, 411 m. 730 kc/s)

5-30 p. m. Madhu Rao, Khayal and Bhajan 5-50 Hameedan Bai, Ghazal. 6-0 to 6-30 For Children (Urdu) 6-30 N. S. B. S. S. Orchestra, 'Mosami Naghmae'. 6-40 Hameedan Bai, Ghazals. 7-0 Madhu Rao, Khayal. 7-10 "Marvels of Science" by Mr. Osmani. 7-25 Hameedan Bai, Thumri, and Ghazal. 7-45 Madhu Rao Khayal, and Bhajan. 8-30 Records 8-40 Hameedan Bai, Dadra, and Ghazals. 9-15 "Anokha Badla" (Urdu) by Mr. Mohamed Fazlur Rahman. 9-45 Hameedan Bai, Ghazal.

B B C Programme

7-30 Band of Irish Guards 8-0 Cinema Organ Programme 8-30 Up with Curtain 9-30 News 9-45 Recital of Glees and Part-Songs. 10-20 Sports. 10-55 Sports 11-0 Sandy Macpherson 11-30 News 11-45 World Affairs.

Weather Report

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 7.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Min.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Total since 1st June	Difference to Normal
Agra	93	79	T	14.1	+0.5
Amraoti	91	75	—	9.2	—7.9
Akola	93	75	—	11.7	—4.8
Ahmedabad	94	77	—	6.0	—11.7
Ajmere	93	78	—	2.4	—8.4
Ahmednagar	89	65	—	7.5	—1.6
Ambala	89	68	—	15.8	+3.1
Allahabad	89	76	2.1	21.3	+2.2
Benares	90	78	0.1	19.7	+0.9
Bareilly	91	78	—	16.6	—5.3
BOMBAY	88	75	0.5	38.5	—7.6
Bangalore	83	68	—	5.9	—2.0
Bhopal	86	75	—	33.4	—
Baroda	92	76	—	9.3	—
Belgaum	81	67	—	35.9	+8.3
Bhawalpore	101	84	—	1.3	—0.9
Bijapur	92	70	—	7.1	+1.1
Bellary	93	73	T	2.3	—1.6
Bhavnagar	95	79	—	8.5	—3.3
Chittagong	87	79	—	61.9	+14.6
Calcutta	89	79	0.5	39.6	+12.6
Cuttack	92	81	0.1	20.5	—4.5
Cawnpore	91	75	0.2	15.3	—1.1
Calicut	83	72	1.3	69.7	+0.7
Colombo	84	78	—	14.8	+1.0
Cheerapunji	72	63	1.8	254.4	+40.3
Cocanada	94	83	—	9.1	—2.5
Cochin	79	72	1.7	66.9	+11.9
Dehra Dun	81	71	0.3	38.4	—4.0
Delhi	93	72	2.5	9.9	—2.8
Dehra I. Khan	101	76	—	0.3	—3.0
Darjeeling	—	—	—	—	—
Desa	91	76	—	1.9	—11.5
Dalhousie	—	—	1.3	33.0	—2.1
Fort Sandeman	94	69	—	3.1	—0.2
Gorakhpur	90	78	0.4	29.4	+5.3
Hyderabad (Dn.)	93	77	—	7.0	—5.2
Hyderabad (Sd.)	97	78	—	—	—3.9
Indore	87	73	—	13.0	—4.7
Jhansi	85	71	2.1	20.4	+1.3
Jubbulpore	79	74	0.3	30.7	+0.9
Jacobabad	102	84	—	—	—1.5
Jaipur	95	80	—	4.9	—7.3
Karwar	—	—	—	—	—
Karachi	—	—	—	—	—
Kodaikanal	62	50	1.1	7.0	—3.5
Khandwa	91	75	—	10.6	—4.8
Lucknow	91	76	0.3	20.3	+1.7
Ludhiana	92	76	—	9.3	—2.9
Lahore	96	71	1.2	7.1	—1.2
Lyallpur	97	75	—	5.2	+0.1
Multan	99	80	—	2.6	—0.7
Mysore	85	68	—	3.4	—2.6
Madras	95	80	—	2.5	—4.3
Marmagoa	83	76	0.1	51.3	—
Malegaon	90	71	—	9.7	—
Mussoorie	66	57	0.6	31.1	—9.5
Mahableshwar	66	61	0.5	131.5	—45.7
Murree	68	52	1.7	16.8	—2.3
Mount Abu	77	63	—	6.4	—26.0
Mussulipatam	97	82	—	8.1	—4.1
Mandalay	91	78	0.1	7.8	—1.9
Mangalore	80	73	1.6	83.6	+4.2
Meerut	—	—	0.2	10.0	—4.2
Mercara	73	64	0.4	52.1	—22.5
Nagpur	90	74	T	19.6	—6.0
Ootacamund	62	53	1.3	14.8	—1.9
Patna	90	79	0.1	24.8	+2.0
Peshawar	94	73	0.5	1.1	—1.3
Poona	84	71	T	10.0	—2.8
Pachmarhi	75	67	—	46.9	+7.0
Port Blair	85	75	0.3	36.7	—4.2
Quetta	95	57	—	0.6	—
Ranchi	79	71	0.1	25.6	—2.5
Rawalpindi	82	67	0.8	8.3	—3.7
Rangoon	91	74	T	40.9	—3.2
Ratnagiri	88	78	T	87.4	+20.3
Rajkot	92	75	T	2.8	—14.0
Sialkot	93	71	0.5	11.7	—0.7
Srinagar	82	61	T	1.9	—2.4
Sholapur	95	71	—	7.3	—2.7
Shillong	73	61	0.1	39.3	+6.1
Simla	67	58	0.5	31.7	+2.6
Surat	88	79	—	12.8	—14.1
Salem	95	70	6.9	13.7	+5.7
Trieninopoly	94	78	2.8	7.0	+3.6
Erivandrum	85	72	0.5	20.7	—0.9
Vizagapatam	93	80	0.2	7.2	—3.2

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 7-8-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.002 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.4 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 87.9 degrees 3.1 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 74.9 degrees 1.2 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 90 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 178 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 31 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 8

Rain in 24 hours 0.45 inches

Total rainfall during the month 0.73 inches

Total rainfall during the year 38.49 inches

Weather remark: Rain

MONSOON STRONG IN EAST CENTRAL INDIA

POONA, August 7.

Yesterday's depression further weakened and lies this morning south-east of the United Provinces. Monsoon has been strong in East Central India, generally active in the United Provinces, east and north Punjab and Malabar. Widespread and locally heavy thundershowers occurred in the south-east Madras. Rainfall has also been fairly widespread in Assam, local in Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Kashmir, North West Frontier Province, Konkan and Mysore, while a few falls are reported in Chota Nagpur, West Central Provinces, South-west Punjab, Madras, Deccan and North Madras Coast.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING

Locally heavy rain is likely to occur along and near Simla and United Provinces hills in the next thirty-six hours.—A. P.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 7-8-39

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.4 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.99 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.78 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

"Gujarat Samachar" Textile Number

The gujarati daily of Ahmedabad, "Gujrat Samachar", has published a special textile and engineering supplement of 48 pages dealing with our mill industry. This is the first attempt of its type in gujarati language. Bombay Presidency, especially the cities of Ahmedabad and Bombay, are specially and vitally interested in this industry. Our fifty lakhs of people are engaged in this industry in the country and the publication of the supplement will be welcomed by the gujarati-reading public. This industry has, in recent years, made remarkable progress and displaced several foreign styles. The publication of this supplement, which deals with the textile industry in minute detail, will be found very instructive. Those who have intimate knowledge of the industry have contributed valuable articles and the "gujarat Samachar" deserves to be congratulated for free supply of the supplement to its readers.

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TRAINING BOMBAY IN A. R. P.

Demonstration Of Bomb & Smoke Camouflage

A Practical demonstration of incendiary bombs and smoke camouflages, was given by the Parsi Ambulance Division at Lady Willingdon Building on Sunday last. District Superintendent, Major Deatker was proposed to the Chair.

Mr. H. R. Haslam, A.R.P. Officer to the Bombay Government, was also present.

Major Deatker, in a short speech, impressed upon the necessity of acquiring the training in A.R.P. Mr. Z. M. Contractor, Transport Officer of the Parsi Division and A.R.P. Instructor explained to the audience, the different kinds of Bombs, gases and their typical effects, particularly of mustard and such other gases and their peculiar effects; also high explosives and the protection, with a special view of protecting refuse houses. He also gave an idea of how to construct a refuse house and what things are considered important from Civilian point of view. In this case the knowledge of A.R.P. was particularly emphasized for the benefit of the public, and he gave an incident of the last Wolrd War and the Causualties, also those of present war on the Continent, comparing them with that of Bayonet and spear-fighting. Also he gave a respiratory Drill to Squad of Ladies and Gentlemen of the Division along with some members of the public who are undergoing A.R.P. Instructor's Course, and thereafter a second practical demonstration of Incendiary Bomb and Smoke Camouflage and their ways of fighting them, which was keenly watched by a large number of audience in the compound of the Elphintsone High School.

A further class of Instructor's Course in A.R.P. will commence on Wednesday the 9th August, 1939 at Lady Willingdon Building, Opposite Metro Cinema, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay.

AYURVEDIC HOSPITAL IN PANVEL

BOMBAY, Aug. 7.

Pandit Shiva Sharma, the President of the All-India Ayurvedic Congress, who has just completed an extensive tour of Guzarat, Maharashtra and Bombay, visiting a number of Ayurvedic institutions and hospitals, laid the foundation stone yesterday of the Shri Dhutapapeswar Charitable Ayurvedic Hospital at Panvel. The Hospital will accommodate twenty beds to begin with.

Pandit Shiva Sharma, exhorted those present to benefit by Indian medicine and Indian indigenous system of medicine as they were more consistent with the constitution and dietary of Indian than the western system of medicine.

Pandit Shiva Sharama left for Nagpur and will tour the C. P. and later the United Provinces.—A. P.

Starch Factories For India

It is reliably understood that the Government of Punjab, the Government of U. P. and the Government of Burma have, each, after careful consideration and study decided to support the claim of the Indian Starch factories, located in their respective areas, for protection. They have accordingly communicated their views to the Government of India, who have been approached by the Indian starch factories, all over India, for protection, against the uneconomic competition of the foreign starch companies who are dumping their products in India at a price below cost, and thus putting the Indian starch manufacturers to heavy losses.

The case of the Indian starch manufacturers has been supported by all the important chambers of commerce all over the country. They too have after thorough investigation and study appealed to the Government of India to grant immediate Protection under Sec. 2 of the Safeguarding of Industries Act (XIII of 1933), and if this can not be done for one reason or other, they have appealed to the Government to immediately appoint a Tariff Board with instructions to issue an interim report pending detailed enquiry.

EMANCIATION OF WOMEN

India's Progress Depends On Equal Rights

A public meeting of the ladies of Bombay was held under the auspices of the Women's Progressive League at the Baha'i Hall on Saturday. Mrs. Sofia Khan was in the chair. Speaking on 'Women's Place in World affairs' Mrs. Shirin Fozdar said: "The material civilisation as we find it in the 20th century has proved more harmful than beneficial. The modern inventions have assisted man in conquering time and space, but we find humanity rushing headlong towards destruction."

It has been proved, said Mrs. Shirin, that woman is intellectually man's equal,' she may be physically weaker but in the warfare of to-day it is other qualities more than physical strength that win a war.

The speaker dwelt on the position of woman in all the religions and said that Baha'u'llah, the modern prophet, had declared that the progress and happiness of the world was conditional upon the complete emancipation of women.

In those countries where sex distinction had disappeared progress had been rapid. In conclusion, she appealed to her audience to wake up from their lethargy. Mrs. Sahar also spoke.

Mrs. Sofia Khan told the audience that it was a great pity that women in India had not yet struggled hard to attain equal rights with men. There were thousands of women in the villages who were steeped in ignorance and dogmas.

She exhorted the audience to strive and ameliorate the condition of their more unfortunate sisters. In conclusion, she thanked the speakers and the meeting terminated.

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BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Adhik Shravan Vad 8, 1995.

Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 27, 1358.

Farsi: Aspandad 7, 1308.

Hightide: 4-39; 16-5.

Lowtide: 9-53; 23-03.

Sunrise: 6h. 17m.

Sunset: 7h. 12m.

Haj Committee, at 5 p.m.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CONGRESS PARTY

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Congress Party will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The third quarterly general meeting of the Maharashtra Chamber is coming off at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Wednesday, the 9th August at the office of the Chamber.

GUJARATI LECTURE AT ISMAIL COLLEGE

Under the auspices of the Gujarati Sahitya Mandal, Mr. Himatlal Ganeshji Anjaria will speak on "Yuvako ane Sahitya na Sarjan" at the College Hall, to-day (Tuesday) at 1-30 p.m.

LECTURE ON NEW EDUCATION

Principal P. O. Upadhyaya will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "The New Education."

MAHAVIRA STUDENTS' UNION

Under the auspices of the Mahavira Students' Union, Mr. Samaldas Gandhi, Editor of "Janmabhoomi" will deliver a lecture on "Indian States" to-day (Tuesday) at 7-30 p.m. in the Lecture Hall at Gowalia Tank, Bombay 7.

PROF. ALTEKAR'S LECTURE AT VILE PARLE

Under the auspices of the Lokamanya Seva Sangh, Vile Parle, Prof. M. D. Altekar will deliver a lecture to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. at Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle on "My journey through the Himalayas."

BOMBAY HINDI-BHASHIS' ONE-DAY SESSION ON RADIO

The one-day (Radio) session of the All-Bombay Hindi-Bhashi Parishad, will be held in the evening of 31st August 1939.

Sjt. Umashanker Dixit will broadcast his presidential address from the All-India Radio Station Bombay.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, M.A., will expound in Gujarati strophes 6-8 of the Ahunavaiti Gatha, Chapter II (Yasna Ha XXIX).

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and the Muslim Students' Union Prof. N. A. Nadvi, of Ismail College, Bombay, will deliver a public lecture on "Modern Literature in Urdu" (in Urdu). Mr. T. Godivala will preside. The lecture will be to-day (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. at the Muslim Students' Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, Chowpatty.

ROHIDAS SUDHARAK MANDAL

A cinema show of the Saraswati Cinetone's Marathi picture "Bhakta Pralhad" was screened in the Model Talkie at Kurla on Sunday last in aid of the Rohidas Sudharak Mandal, when Mr. Somnath M. Dave, President, Kurla Municipality occupied the chair. The Secretary declared Rs. 145 as the collection of the show.

Amusements Of The Day

EROS—"Say It In French." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

METRO—"Fast and Loose." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Confessions of A Nazi Spy." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"Jesse James." Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Durga." Daily at 3-30, and 6-30 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Mera Lall." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Brandi ki Botal." Daily at 4 and 6-45 p.m.

PATHE—"Honolulu." Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.

NEW EMPIRE—"Captain Fury." Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

WEST END—"My Eyes." Daily at 4 and 6-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Tears of Love." Daily at 4-15 and 7 p.m.

KRISHNA — "Sapera." Daily at 4-30 and 7-15 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Sadhana." Daily at 4 and 6-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Netaji Palker." Daily at 4-15 and 6-45 p.m.

EDWARD—"Block-Heads." Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas." Daily at 4 and 6-45 p.m.

PLAZA—"Bari Didi." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

STUDENTS' UNION

Under the auspices of the Students' Union of the School of Economics and Sociology, University of Bombay, Mr. M. A. A. Bhaiji, M.L.A., Member, Bombay Rent Enquiry Committee, will deliver a lecture at 3-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) in the Lecture Hall, University South Wing, on "The Report of the Bombay Rent Enquiry Committee."

Prof. C. N. Vakil will preside.

KANJI KARSONDAS DISPENSARY

At the Bai Bachubai Seth Kanji Karsondas Charitable Dispensary for Women and Children, conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of July 1939 was 1,177 of which 579 were women and 598 children. The daily average attendance of patients was 45.

CHOWPATTY SUNDAY CLASS

The students of the Chowpatty Sunday Class are hereby informed that it has been shifted to the Gokhale Education Society's High School, Vithalbhai Patel Road, near Congress House. The class will meet between 8-15 and 10-30 a.m. as usual.

POSTAL NOTICE

Registered and unregistered packet mails and superscribed registered and unregistered letters and postcards for Mauritius and all correspondence for Reunion per extra s.s. 'Marnix Van St. Aldegonde' via Madura, Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Saturday, the 12th and 9 a.m. on Sunday, the 13th instant respectively.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS

An emergency meeting of the B. P. T. U. C. will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 7-30 p.m. at the Servants of India Society's Home, to consider the following agenda:—

(1) To consider letters from the Commissioner of Labour re: Conciliation Pannel.

(2) To consider the question of fines imposed on workers in the 7th of November firing case.

(3) Any other matter with the permission of the chair.

BOMBAY CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

"The National Planning Commission" will be the subject of a conversational meeting of the members of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party to-morrow (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. at the B. P. C. C. Hall, Congress House. Mr. G. P. Hutheesingh will initiate the discussion.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

The Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class will meet to-day (Tuesday) at the League's Head Office, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, when Dr. Behram H. Mehta, M.A., Ph.D., the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work, will deliver a lecture on "Historical Background of Social Work" from 6 to 7 p.m. (S.T.).

ADULT EDUCATION IN VILE PARLE

The usual fortnightly educational cinema show was held by the Vile Parle Night School and Adult Education Institution on Saturday night in Tilak Mandir (East). About four hundred persons of working class and Harijans were present.

Films depicting the life of a mosquito and the menace of Malaria were shown.

Dr. Dwarkesh Joshi (M.B.B.S.) explained the contents of the films and gave a short lecture on the subject. Other films on "Cleanliness" and 'Gold' were also shown.

The show terminated with a comic film and singing of Vande Matram.

GOMANTAK HINDU VIDYARTHI MANDAL

Under the auspices of the above Mandal, on 'Elocution Competition' will be held on 27th August at 4-30 p.m. at the Orient High School, Kelewadi, Girgaum. The competition is open to all Goan College and High School students (Sections 1 and 2). Those who wish to take part in the Competition should see the Joint Hon. Secretaries in the office of the Mandal at Block G. 16 B. Ambewadi, Girgaum, at 7 p.m. every day for entry forms and detail enquiry. Suitable prizes will be awarded to the first two winners in each section.

Mahavira Jaina Vidyalaya Annual General Meeting

The twenty-fourth annual general meeting of Shri Mahavira Jaina Vidyalaya was held on Sunday with Sheth Dahyabhai Nagindas in the chair.

The annual report was read and adopted. The audited accounts for the year 1938-39 were passed. Messrs. Chandulal and Co., Registered and Incorporated Accountants, were appointed Auditors for the year 1939-40.

The following were elected Trustees of Shri Mahavira Jaina Vidyalaya for the years 1939-40:—

Motichand G. Kapadia, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor; Chandulal Sarabhai Modi, B.A.; Sheth Sakarchand Motilal; Sheth Amritlal Kalidas; Sheth Kakalbhai Bhuderdas.

The following were elected office-bearers and members of the Managing Committee for the year 1939-40:—

Chandulal Sarabhai Modi, B.A., Secretary; Motichand G. Kapadia, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor, Secretary; Kakalbhai Bhuderdas Vakil, Treasurer; Prasannamukh S. Badami, Bar-at-Law; Mohanlal D. Desai, B.A., LL.B.; Dr. Mohanlal H. Shah, M.B.B.S.; Umedchand D. Barodia, B.A.; Parmanand K. Kapadia, B.A., LL.B.; Madhavlal H. Shah; Hiralal M. Shah, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor; Dr. Chimanlal N. Shroff; Manilal M. Shah; Babalchand K. Mody; Jamnadas A. Gandhi; Makanji J. Mehta, Bar-at-Law.

Hindi Prachar Sabha

The Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay writes:—

The ensuing Rashtrabhasha Prarambhic, Prevesh, Parichaya and Kovid examinations of the Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha, will be held on Sunday, 10th September. Application forms with fees should reach the Sabha Office, Adenwala Mansion, Chowpatty Sea-face, on or before 8th August. Later than that, forms with late-fee will be accepted till 16th August.

The ensuing Madhyama Examination of the Hindi Vishvavidyalaya, Prayag will begin on 18th November 1939. Application forms with fees should reach the Sabha Office till 12th August. Forms with late-fee will be accepted till 6th September.

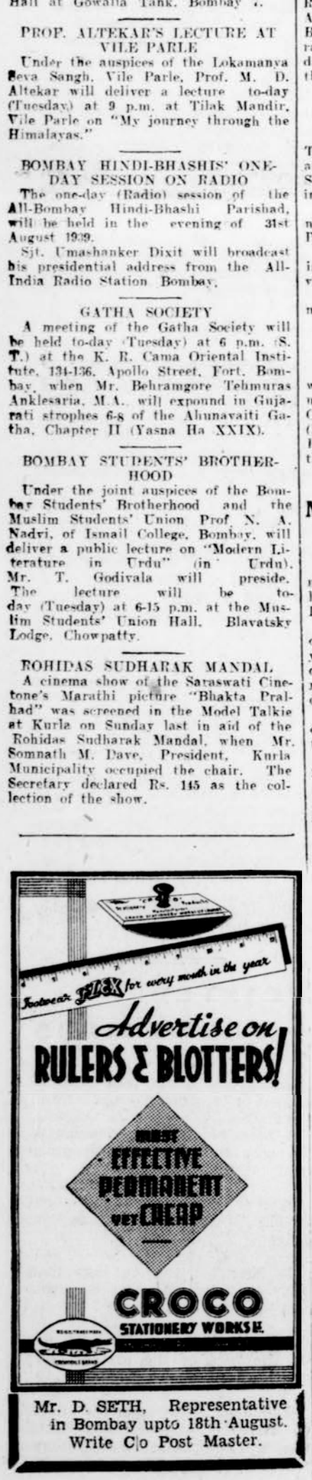
Forms for all the above examinations can be had free from the Sabha Office between 3-30 p.m. and 6-30 p.m. on week days excepting Saturday.

Munshi For Dharwar

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Aug. 5.

Hon. Mr. Munshi, the Home Minister of the Government of Bombay, is coming down to Dharwar on the 9th instant to preside over the Annual celebrations of the Borstal School, Dharwar.



Mr. D. SETH, Representative in Bombay upto 18th August. Write C/o Post Master.

Talk Of The Suburbs

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

On Sunday a large gathering of Catholics mostly belonging to the Parish of St. Andrew's Church, assembled in St. Andrew's Boys High School, to witness the inauguration of the catechism classes organised by this Church.

The St. Andrew's School Orchestra played an opening number after which Rev. Fr. DeSa, Dean of west Salsette spoke on the aims and ideals of starting catechism classes.

The other portion of the programme was very interesting, the Mount Mary's Convent and the St. Joseph's Convent taking part.

Rev. Fr. George Fernandes gave a lecture on the "Sign of the Cross" accompanied by lantern slides.

His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay then spoke congratulating the organisers especially Rev. Fr. DeSa, and hoped the classes would prove a success.

This portrait in oils of the late Sir Phiroze Sethna, has been painted for the Ripon Club, Bombay, by the well-known local artist. Mr. J. A. Lalkaka. The portrait was unveiled at the Ripon Club by Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., on the 31st. July.

INDIA AND CHINA IN SAME BOAT

Meherally On Chinese Situation

BOMBAY, Monday.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Union, Mr. Yusuf Meherally spoke at Blavatsky Lodge on Monday evening on the "Present Situation in China."

In point of antiquity the civilizations of India and China, he said bore great comparison. Many other problems, like the population and their homogeneity, presented similarity. But there was no communal problem.

Great Britain, he said, had sunk more capital in China than the rest of Europe and America put together. This was the reason why Japan concentrated its fury on Britain.

The fact that the Chinese "incident" was dragging on from day to day, showed that the soul of China was invincible.

He deplored that India knew so little about China; considering the common tendencies between the two peoples, it was necessary for India to help China in her hour of distress, for China's war, was a war against imperialism and so of vital interest to the entire Asia.

VICEROY IN DEHRA DUN

DEHRA DUN Aug. 7.

His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by the Lady Joan Hope and staff arrived here this morning on a week's visit.—A. P.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM

Hindustani Teachers' Training Institute

The Principal, Hindustani Teachers' Training Institute writes:—

In view of the fact that Hindustani is being made compulsory in all primary and secondary schools, the Provincial Board of Hindustani (appointed by the Government of Bombay) is of opinion that after the year 1941 no one should continue or be appointed as a teacher of Hindustani who has not passed the Hindustani Board Examination (to be held annually.)

The Anjuman-i-Islam, has therefore, started a Hindustani Teacher's Training Institute in its premises (92, Hornby Road, Bombay). The classes will be held in the evening between 5-30 and 7-30 and the syllabus recommended by the Board will be followed.

There will be two courses of study:—

(a) One year course for those who have passed the Urdu Primary School Leaving Certificate Examination.

(b) 3-months Refresher course for those who have passed the Matriculation Examination with Urdu.

Diploma will be granted by the Board to successful candidates.

Fees Rs. 10 per month (for A Course).

Rs. 7 for B Course.

Admission fee Rs. 1.

Applications on prescribed form must be sent on before the 13th instant.

LATE Mr. VISHWANATH MADANJI SAWE

Mr. Vishwanath Madanji Sawe, the owner of the well-known Jagannath estate in Phanaswadi, Bombay, expired on August 2 at the age of 63 of diabetes.

The late Mr. V. M. Sawe was born in a very rich family, but had always, "Simple living and high thinking" as his motto. Though from his childhood he was brought up in orthodox surroundings he was always found to be a judicious enough to reconcile himself to modern ways.

LATE M. VISHWANATH MADHANJI SAWE

He was a philanthropist by nature, and his left hand never knew what his right hand gave in charities. A number of institutions in the city have benefited by his generous donations.

In his death, the Somvanshi Kshtriya Pathare community has lost a great leader and a philanthropist. He leaves behind him his widow and six sons and a number of friends and relatives to mourn his death.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF BANKERS

The Twelfth Ordinary General meeting of the members of the Indian Institute of Bankers, was held at the Institute's Registered Office in the Imperial Bank of India, Building, 2nd floor, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on Monday evening.

Mr. A. G. Gray, presided. The meeting received and adopted the Report of the Council and the Audited statement of accounts for the year ending 31st, December, 1938.

Sir James B. Taylor, Mr. A. G. Gray, Sir Badridas Goenka, C.I.E., Mr. R. P. Masani, Sir H. P. Mody, K.B.E., Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, and Lala Shri Ram who had to retire by rotation and were eligible for re-election were elected members.

Sir James B. Taylor, Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, the retiring President was re-elected President of the Institute.

66 ARRESTED FOR BREACH OF CURFEW

BOMBAY, Monday.

Thirty-one persons were arrested for breach of Curfew Order and were ordered to be released on bail at the Girgaum Court.

Thirty-two persons were arrested by the Maharbouri Police last night and were ordered to be released on bail at the Girgaum Court to-day.

Three persons were arrested by the Gamdevi Police and were ordered to be released on bail till the 14th instant.

150 PERSONS ARRESTED

Nearly 150 persons were arrested during the week-end for violating the Curfew Order. Of these 42 were from the Princess Street and Palton Road section. They were placed to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, third court, and directed to be released on bail.

Prohibition Day Echo

Rajabali Sultanali and Abdul Aziz Tasakdulhussein were arrested at midnight yesterday by the Maharbourie Police in connection with the incident which took place on the 1st instant, when a procession under the auspices of the Muslim League was taken out from Mohomadali Road. When the procession reached Northbrook Garden a serious riot took place at about 4 p.m. in which several Police Constables and Officers were assaulted.

Both the suspects are said to have received bullet injuries on their person. They were produced to-day before Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, and were offered bail till the 21st instant.

Fined For Bringing Brandy To City

A respectable Parsi businessman of Allahabad was placed before Mr. R. Mathalone, Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagaon Court, this morning, under the Abkari Act.

The Police stated that the accused, Sapurji Rustomji Ghandi was travelling with his wife from Allahabad to Bombay. When he alighted from train at Bombay Central Station last night, he was challenged by the police, and his luggage was being searched. A bottle of Brandy was found in it.

The defence of the accused was that he purchased the bottle for medicinal purposes for his wife, who was not keeping good health. The accused further told the Magistrate that he was a vegetarian, and teetotaller.

The Magistrate held that he believed his statements, but according to the law, he found him guilty on a charge of importing foreign liquor in Bombay. He fined the accused Re. 1 only.

Lorry Driver Charged With Negligent Driving And Breach Of Curfew

Vithal Ganpat was arrested on a charge of rash and negligent driving and breaking the Curfew Order.

The police stated that the accused was driving his motor lorry along Victoria Garden Road at about 10-30 p.m. on Saturday night. As he was committing the breach of the Curfew Order he was asked by several police men on duty to stop the car. Instead of doing so the accused drove along at a reckless speed, turned at Victoria Garden Road and crashed against a road side tree after mounting the footpath.

He was put up before the Magistrate at Mazagaon Court to-day, and was ordered to be released on bail.

NEW BOOK ON "RAMAN EFFECT"

American Chemical Society's Monograph Series

BANGALORE, Aug. 7

News has been received here that a book on "Raman Effect" and its chemical applications is being brought out on behalf of American Chemical Society in their monograph series by Reinhold Publishing Corporation of New York.

The Author of the book is Dr. J. L. Hibben, Physical Chemist at Geo-Physical Laboratory of Carnegie Institute of Washington supplemented by Edward Teller, Professor of Physics of George Washington University.

The book, it is learnt, summarises in a convenient form original literature of over two thousand papers which appeared on Raman Effect since its discovery in 1928 and recounts the services it rendered and is rendering to the understanding of fundamental problems of physical inorganic and organic chemistry.—A. P.

COULD HARDLY RISE FROM HER CHAIR

Thought There Was No Cure For Rheumatism

BUT ONE BUTTLE OF KRUSCHEN BANISHED IT

This woman was such a confirmed sufferer from rheumatism that she thought it was incurable. She could hardly rise from her chair when she agreed to give Kruschen Salts a trial. But before she had finished one bottle her rheumatism was leaving her. Here is her letter:—

"I had rheumatism so badly that once I got into a chair I found great difficulty in rising again. My friend told me to try Kruschen Salts, but I thought it was a foolish idea, as there seemed to me to be no cure for rheumatism. My friend gave me two doses to try, so that I need not buy a bottle unless I benefited by it. I took one dose on Monday and another on Tuesday, and by then my pain had moved to another part of my body. Well, that was a good start, so I bought a bottle and it gave me great joy to find my rheumatism disappearing, and now for a long time I have been free."—(Miss) A. R.

Do you realise what causes rheumatism? Nothing but sharp-edged uric acid crystals which form as the result of sluggish eliminating organs. Kruschen Salts can always be counted upon to clear those painful crystals from the system.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30 - 6-30 - 10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

ROBERT MONTGOMERY
Rosalind RUSSELL
FAST and LOOSE
with Reginald Owen
Ralph Morgan • Etienne Girardot • Alan Dinehart
Jo Ann Sayers • Joan Marsh • An M-G-M Picture

NEXT ATTRACTION!
NELSON EDDY
In Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
"LET FREEDOM RING"

REGAL AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

FREE LIST SUSPENDED!

FIRST RAID UNDER PROHIBITION

BOMBAY, Monday.

Two women and four others were arrested under the Abkari Act.

The Police stated that they raided a place situated at Kamatipura 3rd Street, where the accused were living, and found 'charas' pills, opium and 'chandu.'

All the accused persons were placed before the Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, to-day, when they were ordered to be released on bail.

Two Americans Fined

Two Americans were stopped and challenged near the Princess Dock Main Gate on Saturday evening. They were searched and six bottles of beer were found in their possession. They were then arrested.

The accused Mack Haywood and Arthur Mullen were charged today before the Presidency Magistrate, third court with being in possession of liquor without permit in prohibited area.

Two bottles of beer were recovered from the first accused while the second had 4 bottles in his possession.

Both the accused pleaded guilty.

The first accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25/- and the second accused to pay a fine of Rs. 40.

The Magistrate directed the beer bottles to be confiscated and to send them to the Commissioner of the Excise.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1939

TEMPLE ENTRY FOR HARIJANS

It is highly gratifying to note that the Temple Entry Authorisation and Indemnity Bill of Madras was passed by the local Legislative Assembly on Saturday last without a dissentient vote. Considering that there has been a raging and tearing campaign by Sanatanists in various parts of the province against the temple entry movement ever since the famous Meenakshi Temple of Madura was thrown open to Harijans on the 8th July, considering also the fairly warm discussion of the Bill both in the Assembly and outside, its final adoption by the House without a dissentient vote is, indeed, a remarkable phenomenon which testifies to the strong and growing public opinion in favour of the movement.

An Enabling Bill

The Bill is doubtless a modest one but serviceable enough to give a fair chance to reformers to further the movement. It is an enabling measure, like the Bombay Temple Worship Bill, enabling temple trustees to open their temples to Harijans, if they are satisfied that the worshippers of the temples are "generally not opposed to the removal of the disability imposed by custom or usage on certain classes of Hindus in regard to entry into, or offer of worship in, public Hindu temples." But it differs from the Bombay measure in this that the trustees should seek the approval of the Government for throwing open any temple under the Bill. The Bill does not prescribe any method for the trustees or the Government to be satisfied that the worshippers of a temple proposed to be thrown open are not "generally opposed" to the reform. Opposition motions in the Assembly sought mainly to introduce the principle of referendum for the ascertainment of public opinion on the lines of the Malabar Temple Entry Act. But the motions were rejected because in many cases where there might be little or no opposition to the proposed reform, a referendum would be superfluous, but where there might be any serious opposition the trustees or the Government or both would, in their own interests, arm themselves with some clear indication of public opinion, holding even a referendum, if necessary.

Take The Tide At The Flood

In the course of the discussion on the Bill the Premier assured the House that, if this enabling measure was not availed of sufficiently or fast enough by temple trustees, Government would extend the provisions of the Malabar Temple Entry Act to other parts of the province. But the Government need not delay their progress in this matter merely to see whether or not temple trustees react well to the present Bill. Under the Bill reform is possible only if the trustees are responsive enough to liberal public opinion. If they are not or if they are too timid to undertake a change, it must be possible for liberal public opinion to take the initiative in the matter and compel the trustees to respect it. This is possible only if the provisions of the Malabar Temple Entry Act are extended to the whole province, for under that Act the worshippers of a temple can have it opened if by a majority they agree to the reform. The present time is the most suitable for the purpose. The unexpected and spontaneous opening of the Madura temple by its trustees last month, followed by similar action in over a hundred temples in the province since then, is indicative of an almost providential high tide of reform which deserves to be taken at the flood. It is desirable for the Bombay Government, too, to undertake a Bill like the Malabar Act but apply it to the whole province. There need be no nervousness about measures which, after all, make reform possible only if public opinion favours it. Reformers in both provinces should agitate intensively for speedy progress in this long delayed reform.

Poland's Warning

The speech of Marshal Smigly-Rydz constitutes a clear statement of Poland's policy and an equally clear warning to Germany. It is particularly welcome in view of the undoubted fact that in Britain an effort was being made through hints and gestures to exercise pressure on Polish statesmen so that they would compromise their stand on the question of Danzig. The Polish Chief warns that Poland will repel aggression with every means, that, in fact, "we shall suit our behaviour to the behaviour of others." The most satisfactory feature of Marshal Smigly-Rydz's declaration is that it "has been read with great interest in London where it is considered to be in complete accordance with the consistent policy of Poland."

This general agreement with the declaration, is, we think, a tribute to Poland's firmness and determination not to submit to Germany directly or even through Britain. It is, indeed, thanks to this determination that he was enabled to announce confidently that "we have amongst the nations friends who understand the essential meaning of things and have formulated their attitude towards us." But Poland's uncompromising attitude has not only reconciled Britain to the inevitability of honouring her pledges—at least this is what appears to be the actual position subject, of course, to Mr. Chamberlain's capacity for appeasement—but has also produced a salutary effect on Germany. A strongly worded note from Poland has already succeeded in forcing the Danzig Senate to withdraw the boycott of Polish Customs officials. The present warning uttered in plain and solemn language may yet save peace.

For Hindus Only!

The scheme for the construction of "Seth Pransukhlal Mafatlal Swimming Pools" should be heartily welcomed as the city is badly in need of such amenities, especially in summer months. The donors have shown commendable public spirit in sponsoring this scheme. But it is rather unfortunate that it is proposed to restrict the use of the pools to Hindus, thus adding one more communal institution to the many that already exist in the city. The existing division of clubs and gymkhanas on communal lines with the resultant infusion of the communal spirit in the realm of sports is bad enough and there is a growing nationalist opinion in favour of cosmopolitan clubs and gymkhanas. But the addition of a new "Hindu" swimming pool further aggravates this regrettable tendency. May we hope that the trustees will reconsider the scheme and in the interests of nationalism throw open these pools to all citizens, irrespective of caste or creed? In that case we would urge the Corporation to make a substantial grant to help the early completion of this scheme.

New Munich For Poland

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

LONDON, July 29.

"FRENCH political circles believe that Sir Horace Wilson, Mr. Chamberlain's right-hand man, has let it to be known that pro-Hitler circles in London are working for a "Solution" of the present crisis on September lines."

This has been one of the most important weeks for parliamentarians at Westminster. Practically on the eve of going on their holidays, members of Parliament, particularly those who belong to the two Official Oppositions and Mr. Gallacher, the sole Communist representative, had to be vigilant throughout the whole week in order that the Government of Mr. Chamberlain might not succeed in getting the approval of the two Houses without any opposition to all that it decided and schemes behind the back of the democratic people of this country.

On Monday, as a result of the week-end clamour, Mr. Chamberlain was forced to admit that one of his colleagues was engaged in one of the most disastrous "appeasement" moves since Munich. He confirmed the worst suspicions aroused throughout the country by rumours of a loan offer to Germany by the British Government. Described by practically the whole of the French and American Press as the biggest bribe in history Mr. Chamberlain's colleague, Mr. Hudson, of the Department of Overseas Trade, had offered to Hitler one hundred million pounds. In the amazing statement to the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain denied that he and the Cabinet had any knowledge of the conversations but he confessed that he "saw no harm in the proposals". Thus nothing he could have said would have more clearly revealed the emptiness of his denial that the scheme had official sanction.

It has been known here for some time that the British Government has been anxious to secure from Hitler an assurance that he would disarm Germany under international supervision and to evacuate Czechoslovakia and in return British Government, acting as representative of a group of financiers in the City, in Paris, and even on Wall Street, New York, would be prepared to give financial assistance to him to the tune of one hundred million pounds. As Mr. Hudson himself put it in a speech on Sunday last "the peace of the world during the last 20 or 30 years depended on how the larger undeveloped spaces, such as those in China were divided up between the over-populated nations." In other words the outstanding proposals of Mr. Hudson to Dr. Wohltat appear to be that German Fascism is to be offered Danegeld in the form of an international loan of huge dimensions if it will kindly refrain from an immediate war, and is to be given a share of a dismembered China.

Although Mr. Chamberlain attempted to tell the House that whatever Mr. Hudson did was without the knowledge of the Cabinet, it is surprising that his Ambassador in Washington had not informed him of the common talk in that country. It is stated that as long as July 12, a London banker was rung up by a well-known New Yorker to inquire into the prospects of negotiations on the lines of the Hudson plan as the reports prevailing in America were already affecting the market favourably. American politicians had looked upon the plan as a likely development of British diplomacy, with special reference to the present negotiations with the Soviet Union.

The "Times" referring to the so-called private conversations between Mr. Hudson and Dr. Wohltat, said nothing in itself could have been more innocuous." There is, however, a strong feeling that there is something more to it than would appear from these statements. Dr. Wohltat, it is known, left Spain suddenly in the middle of commercial negotiations to attend a Whaling Conference in London. He is not an expert on whales. The whaling question is one of extreme complexity. He is, on the other hand, famous as the travelling salesman for the Third Reich in her campaign for commercial expansions. He was formerly a "brain trust-ter" for Dr. Schacht. His speciality is in the arrangement of negotiation of involved commercial arrangements which are as much political as they are economic. Naturally, in spite of Mr. Chamberlain's categorical denial, in Poland the leakage of the proposed loan to Germany has created a feeling of bewilderment. It could hardly be encouraging for the Poles to learn that while Britain was haggling over a paltry few millions for Polish armaments, hundreds of millions were being spoken about in connection with their supposed common enemy. Of course, two months ago Mr. Chamberlain denied in the House of Commons that the Czech gold scare was anything more than a "mare's nest." It is more than likely that in time the conversations between Mr. Hudson and Dr. Wolhtat will emerge in a different light. In the meanwhile there are still to be resumed the negotiations between the Federation of British Industries and its opposite Number in Germany which were broken off on March 15th.

★

As it is two more agents of the German Government have already arrived in this country as the personal representatives of Hitler himself. It is believed that their stay at the German Embassy is connected with the report of the "atmosphere" in London and the intentions of the British Government during August and September that they are expected to make to the Fuehrer, who will then take important decisions which are at present hanging fire in Berlin.

(Continued on page 9, col. 5)

Special News From London

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, July 26.

Confident that the international situation will be settled amicably, Mr. Chamberlain has fixed October 25 as the probable date of the General Election.

Conservative Party election agents received instructions on these lines on the night of July 24.

* * * *

In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain on July 24 expressed a desire to know to whom and in what way Mr. Hudson's conversations with Herr Wohltat had been disclosed on the question of a huge loan from Britain to Germany.

Mr. Chamberlain by now knows who disclosed the plot.

The leakage came from Wohltat and Hudson themselves. Wohltat told German diplomats and German journalists in London that he was in touch with Hudson. Wohltat, who represents Goering and his Four-Year Plan, was acting independently of Ribbentrop and his diplomatic services, official and unofficial. Ribbentrop's men passed the news around as propaganda in London and Berlin, with effect.

And Mr. Hudson himself disclosed it on Wednesday July 19 at a soiree to the Duke of Alba, Spanish Ambassador in London. The next day it went round other diplomatic chancelleries in London. On Friday, July 21, the French Ambassador asked Lord Halifax about it, who said he knew nothing about it.

* * * *

There is a prophetic note about the Danzig wireless programme as published in "World Radio."

Here you are:—
Danzig, 1303 kcs (230 m.)
7-40 p.m. Sports News.
8-0—10-0—See Munich.

* * * *

A tremdous increase in the number of spy cases in the United States is shown in the report of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (G-Men) just issued.

G-Men investigated 1,651 espionage cases in the last fiscal year, as compared with 1,250 in the previous year. The average for the preceding five years was 35 cases.

The report also states that G-Men had solved 154 out of 156 kidnapping cases since 1932.

* * * *

There is much evidence to show that General Franco is planning to proclaim himself "Regent of Spain" in the very near future.

Now that the Republicans are crushed and the problem of deciding upon Spain's constitution is acute, Franco is anxious to give a broader legal basis to the present regime. By proclaiming himself Regent, his leadership would be secure for an indefinite period.

* * * *

The Polish Government has instructed its officials that the Jews are to be protected against persecution.

Now the Jews are showing their gratitude to the Poles by competing with one another in making patriotic gestures and money gifts to the State.

* * * *

The Kuomintang Government is reported to have made it clear recently that it is supporting a plan for the establishment of a Jewish colony in Yunnan Province, in order to accommodate Jewish refugees from Germany.

The Chungking Government, however, will be unable to give any financial assistance to the refugees.

* * *

It is understood that two dates are being watched for a possible development in the international situation.

The first is August 4 and the second is August 27.

It is possible that Hitler might choose either to make his intentions clearer. The first date is the 25th anniversary of the declaration of war, and the second is the anniversary of Tannenberg.

Speculation at present is concentrated on August 4 though it is believed that Germany's final preparations for her manoeuvre will not be completed until August 15.

Frankly Speaking

"Appeasing" Czechs!

A radical change in the German methods of governing Bohemia and Moravia is reported by a British Sunday paper. With a view to appeasing the Czechs the administration is to be liberalised. The Sudeten Germans, who were in the seats of power, are to be replaced by the gentle and humane Nazis from Germany proper! So far as the Czechs are concerned, this radical change means little in effect. But the fact that the Nazis felt the need for a change is an indication of two things. First, the underground revolt—and it does exist widely—has neither been stopped, nor prevented from spreading. And secondly, the Germans have realised the dangers in the event of war of a rebellious population in Bohemia and Moravia. But Czech patriotism can neither be conquered by force nor duped by placating gestures, the very nature of which will heighten their resolve to fight German domination in every possible way.

Japanese "Gesture"

The other day Mr. Chamberlain "warned," and pleaded with, Japan at length and elaborately. All that he has received in return for his pains is definite and violent intensification of Japanese bellicosity. The Tientsin blockade has been tightened, and the food situation there has grown worse. Even more serious is the Japanese "gesture" on Ichang. Japanese aeroplanes—and they cannot be excused on the ridiculous ground that Tokio has no control over them—not only indulged in indiscriminate bombing but actually destroyed British ships and damaged British property. What, we wonder, will Mr. Chamberlain wait for now before he makes a move?

Turko-Bulgar Incident

And now there has arisen a Turko-Bulgar tension. It has resulted from an incident in which a Turkish soldier is alleged to have been shot on Turkish territory by Bulgarian soldiers. The incident emphasises the strain which has been the common feature of the relations between the States of the Balkan Entente for years. In the presence of this strain incidents are to be expected when manoeuvres are going on on both sides of the Frontier. But inspite of the fact that the Bulgarians have a grouse against the Balkan Entente—and Turkey is the leader of it—these "incidents" are not likely to lead to grave developments, if only because Bulgaria has not yet surrendered herself completely to Germany.

Plea For Action

The address delivered by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai at the last Indian Progressive Group Lunch meeting deserves to be pondered over not only by the members of the Group but by all men and women "with leisure and means," who have the welfare of the country at heart. The reasons of India's backwardness, according to Mr. Desai, were that there was not the will to act when a decision was made, as also the absence of the spirit of co-ordinate action. He rightly stressed the lessons of loyalty and discipline without which no nation can advance. The time for academic discussions as indulged in by various Groups and Circles is long since past. What is needed in the present state of our country is action, whether in the political or the social sphere. It is to be hoped that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's words have not fallen on deaf ears.

Hindi Prachar

The reports of the Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay, for the period from March 1937 to February 1939 and of the Bombay Hindi Vidyapith for the period from September 1938 to July 1939 indicate encouraging progress in popularising Hindi. The Hindi Prachar Sabha maintains about twenty centres of instruction in Hindi besides conducting Hindi classes in seven schools. About 1609 students avail themselves of these classes. During the period under review about 2,000 students passed the various examinations conducted by the Sabha on behalf of the Dakshina Bharata Hindi Prachar Sabha and the Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti of Wardha. The Bombay Hindi Vidyapith, though started only in September 1938, conducts now 20 Hindi classes and held an elementary Hindi examination of its own in February last for which 198 students appeared and 171 passed. Higher examinations have since been arranged and about 500 students are expected to appear for all the examinations in September next. The cause of Hindi will be much better served if both these institutions make common cause.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

I

SHANGHAI, Aug. 6.

Two British steamers were destroyed during a Japanese air raid on Ichang yesterday.

The waterfront property of Messrs. Mackenzies, agents for the P. and O. Company and other shipping concerns, was badly damaged in the air raid on Ichang.

—Reuter.

Will India Be Self-Supporting?

So asks a headline.

The answer is in the affirmative when India ceases to be Britain-supporting.

* * * *

The food situation in the Tientsin concession is reported to be serious.

Impossible. We cannot believe. The British authorities possess an inexhaustible supply of the humble pie.

* * * *

The British Naval Commander on the Yangtse has strongly protested to the Japanese Chief against the aeroplane bombing of a refugee area in Ichang.

The answer is simple and, of course, quite convincing. The Japanese cannot be held responsible for the spontaneous "manifestation" of indignation against Britain's pro-Chiang-kai-Shek policy on the part of the aeroplane engines and bombs.

* * * *

According to a German paper, Mr. Neville Chamberlain has lost his face in the Far East.

Facts, which any one can see for himself, completely belie this slander as statement. Mr. Chamberlain has, on the contrary, declared in unmistakable language that he is going to fight Japan and fight with leg gloves off.

* * * *

ANGLO-FRENCH UNITY SOLID AND UNMISTAKABLE.

—Headline.

Amen! Er—yes—Amen!

* * * *

Germany, reports Berlin, feels the urgent need of increasing her coal production.

And Germany is going to satisfy that need. Hasn't the vast Marshal Goering just announced that Nazis are burning with some determination or other.

* * * *

Marshal Goering also declares: "Neither threats nor love letters impress us".

We know. Only one thing impresses them.

* * * *

Anglo-Russian differences, according to London and Moscow reports, have narrowed down considerably and Mr. William Strang has been recalled to London.

Had the danger of an agreement become so gravely imminent?

* * * *

The German Army, proclaims its chief, General Grauchitsh, "will fight for Germany's right to live with the same inner solidarity and readiness for sacrifices and gallantry as in 1914.."

And, let us hope, with the same results.

* * * *

'My wife had a dream last night, and thought she married a millionaire.'

'You're fortunate. Mine thinks that in the daytime.'

* * * *

"Certainly a break in the dry weather is overdue. It is to be hoped that it will not be long forthcoming. A few vigorous showers will do much to allay the present distress and help tide over a difficult situation."—"Times of India."

Will the Clerk of the Weather answer the prayer?

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Matrimony is the postgraduate course of a woman's education.

A man of ripe experience is too wise to monkey with green fruit.

After a girl gets to be about so old she prefers kisses to fudge.

It doesn't take a lazy man long to solve the labour problem—in his mind.

In old times people multiplied on the face of the earth. Now they use adding machines.

The man who resolves never to marry a woman who thinks she knows more than he does will very likely remain a bachelor.

Bulgar-Turkish Frontier Incident

Shooting Of Turkish Soldier Leads To Tension And Military Manoeuvres

LONDON, Aug. 7.

AN incident reported from the Bulgar-Turkish frontier in which a Turkish soldier is alleged to have been shot on Turkish territory by Bulgarian soldiers, has created tension, as troops of both sides are preparing for manoeuvres.

The Bulgarian version claims that the Turkish soldier was only wounded and was trespassing on Bulgarian territory.

The Turkish manoeuvres, it is stated by the press have caused alarm in Bulgaria and all villages within a ten mile radius on the frontier have evacuated without even the harvest being gathered.

BULGARIAN MISSION FOR RUSSIA

First Official Visit To Red State

The departure of deputies of the Bulgarian Parliament for Russia to attend the agricultural exhibition in Moscow is much commented upon here according to the "Daily Telegraph" Sofia correspondent.

This expedition marks the first semi-official or official Bulgarian visit to Russia since pre-war days. The deputy speaker M. Markoff, who is leading the party, indicated that as much importance is attached to the establishment of friendly relations between Russia and Bulgaria as those economic aims which are the direct object of the mission.—Reuter.

Mass Trial For Murder

53 Already Executed

MADRID, Aug. 6.

A mass trial of 60 persons alleged to be implicated in the murder of Major Gabaldon, Inspector of the Civil Guard in Madrid, his young daughter and the military chauffeur on July 29 is revealed in a communique which records that 53 have been already executed as promoters and instigators of the crime, and seven are charged with actual murder which occurred near Talavera while Major Gabaldon was out motoring and are still being tried.

The communique says that the instigators and the murderers were recruited from "the most sinister Marxist underworld and social criminals encouraged by some hidden Communist and revolutionary sectors."

It adds that New Spain will not allow a single outrage against the State, and any attempt designed to foster political crimes will be implacably crushed, and the authorities are determined to see that a situation of tragedy and horror demanding a three-year war of liberation shall never return.—Reuter.

MADRID EXECUTION: WOMAN SHOT

PARIS, August 7

Seven men charged with the actual murder of Major Gabaldon were executed there this morning. It is reported one woman was also shot and another woman sentenced to thirty years' solitary confinement on a charge of being an accomplice.—Reuter.

LARGEST LINER TO SAIL UP THE THAMES

100,000 Holiday-Makers Watch Event

LONDON, Aug. 6.

A hundred thousand holiday-makers this afternoon lined the banks of the Thames and watched the 33,000 ton "Mauretania", the largest liner to sail up the river to London, reach the King George the Fifth dock. She was berthed safely although she had to enter the dock through a lock a hundred feet wide which gave her clearance only of about two feet on either side.—Reuter.

11 KILLED IN BUS-TRAIN COLLISION

BERLIN, Aug 7.

Eleven people were killed and many injured in a collision between a motor-bus and a train at a level-crossing at Babelsberg, near Potsdam.—Reuter.

Dead Leaders Stripped Of Honours

MOSCOW, Aug. 7.

Over a 100 former high officials of the party Government have been stripped of their honours for "unbecoming conduct."

The list includes Libchenko, ex-Premier of the Ukraine, who committed suicide in 1937.

Most of the persons were dismissed in purges long ago and many probably have been executed, but the law requires cancellation of orders even posthumously. A similar decree last week was responsible for the false report abroad that a new Soviet purge had begun.—Reuter.

World Achievement.

The Conquest Of Huascaran

The Germans, it seems, are winning fame as mountain climbers. In 1938 they achieved renown by climbing to the summit of a peak in the Alps which had been disdainful till that hour, and in 1934 they conquered Peru's highest mountain, Huascaran, a mighty mass rising 22,000 feet into the sky, second only to Aconcagua among the Andes.

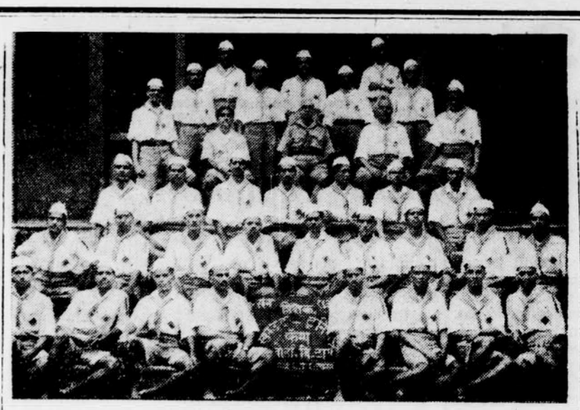
The lower peak was conquered in 1908 (and by a woman, at that) but Huascaran defined all attack till the Germans won their way up its majestic battlements.

Five Germans, led by Dr. Borchers, made the attempt. They had a dozen porters with mules, and on the first day they were 12,000 feet up. Another day carried them to 16,000 feet, and the third was a hard day which saw them win 2,600 feet of ice.

The fourth day was hard indeed, for it meant climbing (in the rarified atmosphere) over huge blocks of ice and along narrow ledges and snow bridges; but the expedition went boldly on, and in spite of terrible odds, they won through another 1,500 feet, sleeping through a storm which almost carried away their tent.

The fifth day was the hardest day of all. There were 2,400 feet to be climbed but the party waited till the sun had taken away the frost-bite out of the air, and then gallantly conquered 1,000 feet before coming to deep and treacherous snow. Through this they ploughed their way, stopping to rest every 200 yards, enveloped in mist, half frozen, exhausted, breathless, but keeping on till the summit was reached and the Peruvian flag planted at the top.

Going down was worse. They had to wait seven hours for the moon to rise, and the perilous descent was a nightmare indeed. Still the peak was conquered, and the Germans deserve all the glory of it.



Pandit Shri Ram Bajpai, with Scouters in a Refreshers' Scout Camp at Bordi, Thana Dt.

Authoritarian States End In Catastrophe

Dr. Benes Predicts Democracy And Freedom Will Triumph In Europe

LONDON, Aug. 7.

In a speech at the Liberal Summer School, Cambridge, Dr. Benes cited historical precedents for his firm conviction that democracy and freedom in Europe would be victorious. Dr. Benes was breaking the silence which he had imposed upon himself when he came to Britain from Czechoslovakia.

He avoided current controversial questions and in general terms criticised Democracies and Dictatorships, the former for their lack of belief and faith in their own principles, their lack of civic courage, their utilitarianism, lack of real knowledge of concrete problems for which reasons they must have a right conception of democracy as theory and courage to implement the theories rightly, justly and courageously.

On the other side of the picture Authoritarian leaders must reflect characteristics of their States, which were based upon the idea that life was a battle and relations between nations and states was a battle, because they accepted in daily practice methods of violence and force.

They were generally ambitious, egocentric, emotional and amoral. Hence always in the past their countries had finished in catastrophe, generally in war and revolution. Because it was a travesty of Government it would not endure. The judgment of history had already condemned the dictatorial system of Government and their leaders. The events of the coming years would show the present generation whether this judgment of history was right.

There never existed a society where fight for freedom and development of free human personality ceased In the darkest period of history the fight continued today and would continue until victory for freedom would return.—Reuter.

BOMBER DROPS INTO SEA

One Woman Killed: Holiday-Makers Helpless To Render Aid To Five

LONDON, Aug. 7.

A large twin-engined bomber, believed to be carrying five men, crashed at Beachyhead, Sussex, and killed a woman walking on the cliff and then fell over the edge, dropping 350 feet into the sea. Many holiday-makers hurried to the cliff but were unable to help in anyway though they could see the body of an airman on the boulders at the foot of the cliff, which could not be reached owing to the high tide.

The police in a motor-boat are trying to find the machine.—Reuter.

R. A. F. NIGHT FLIGHT OVER FRANCE

LONDON, August 7.

R. A. F. Squadrons will be flying over France by night for the first time during air exercises beginning at 19-00 to-morrow.

Bombers of "Eastland" force leaving home bases will fly as Far South as Beauvais before returning to raid the defended area of "Westland."—Reuter.

"CARIBOU'S" FLIGHT ACROSS ATLANTIC

PORT WASHINGTON, August 7.

Delayed further by headwinds the "Caribou" arrived at 01/27 G.M.T. from Botwood Via Montreal. Captain Rogers described the Atlantic flight from Foynes to Botwood as a "hard trip". Against wind approaching at gale force the flying boat took 19 hours and 30 minutes at an average speed of 89 1/2 knots and flew blind in heavy rain for nine hours and encountered fog for 7 1/2 hours. It was probably the longest trip any Transatlantic flying boat made.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIA TO STAND BY BRITAIN

MELBOURNE, August 7.

"If Britain is involved in a European war owing to the pursuit of her present policy, Australia will make common cause with her," declared Prime Minister Menzies referring to a statement of Goering's "National Zeitung" that Australia would attempt to keep out of the line of fire.—Reuter.

INDIA GOVT. MUST TAKE ACTION

Appeal Of South India Millowners' Association

MADRAS, August 7

The Southern India Millowners' Association has sent a telegram today to the Commerce Member, Government of India stating at the plight of the spinning industry in South India is very serious and that mills have been forced to close down partially.

The telegram further says that the situation will get worse endangering industry, trade and labour unless the Government of India take urgent measures to prevent the import of Japanese and Chinese yarn of all counts and cancel the additional duty levied on the cotton imports. The Association asks for the immediate intervention of the Government to avert a crisis.—United Press.

SIND GOVT. ORDER PRAYERS FOR RAIN

KARACHI, August 7.

Mass prayers will be offered on August 9 to Lord Indra for rain in Sind which is seriously threatened with water scarcity, famine conditions prevailing already in Tharparkar district.

The Government of Sind have issued a Gazette Extraordinary declaring public holiday on that day and urging one and all to join the prayers.—United Press.

'Pacific' Locomotives Inquiry Report

SIMLA, August 7

The "United Press" learns that the report of the 'Pacific' Locomotive Committee will be discussed on the opening day of the Simla session of the Central Assembly, namely, August 30.

The report, was published on July 27 last, and it relates to the design and operations and suitability of "XA", "XB" and "XC" types of engines.—United Press.

Congressman Acquitted

CALCUTTA, August 7.

Mr. Dayaram Beri, member of the Burrabazar Congress Committee was acquitted of a charge of sedition by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day.

It will be recalled that he was tried in connection with a speech delivered by him on the Jallianwalla Bagh tragedy at a public meeting held at Mohomedan Park on April 11, in observance of the National Week.—United Press.

POLAND IS DETERMINED

Will Co-operate For Peace, But Will Resist Aggression

WARSAW: August 6.

Marshal Smigly-Rydz's speech has been received enthusiastically in Poland. After the Marshal has spoken those present swore the oath: "IN WAR TIME TO FIGHT INFLEXIBLY UNTIL VICTORY IS OBTAINED AND IN PEACE TO UNITE IN SOLID CO-OPERATION."

The celebrations following the speech were remarkable for absence of display of armed might and were designed to show rather the spiritual strength and the continuity of that fighting spirit which won Poland's independence.—Reuter.

SMIGLY-RIDZ'S SPEECH WELCOMED

"Times" Appreciation Of Poland's Stand

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The speech of Marshal Smigly-Ridz, comments the 'Times' in an editorial under the heading "Where Poland Stands", was delivered in a firm moderate language.

The sovereign existence of a Polish State, as Nazi Germany has been prepared to recognise in the past, is a necessary and important factor in the structure of modern Europe.

After examining the administration of Danzig, the "Times" says: "Recent events have shown the extent to which legal provisions have been infringed by the Free City with the help of the Reich (such as gross interference with Polish administration of customs.")

If the position is serious—and nobody can deny it is—the responsibility can certainly not be placed upon Poland.

The "Times" concludes that in the circumstances it is of high importance that Poland should be exhibiting discipline, calmness and resolution, which have been so striking a feature of national celebrations in the week-end.—Reuter.

NO SURRENDER OF RIGHTS

DANZIG, Aug. 6.

Polish Customs Inspectors on the East Prussian frontier have been instructed to carry arms on duty. This is regarded as an outward sign of Poland's determination not to yield to Danzig pressure aimed at making her withdraw her men from there.

The Polish note to the Senate yesterday insisted that Poland will maintain her economic rights in Danzig by whatever means may be necessary. Poland however is quite willing to enter into a detailed discussion in order to settle the matter peacefully.—Reuter.

No Quarter To British Imperialism

Bose's Appeal To Utkal Youth Conference: "Our's Is A Mere Family Quarrel"

CUTTACK, August 7.

"OUR DIFFERENCES ARE NOT PERSONAL. OUR QUARREL IS MORE OR LESS A FAMILY QUARREL. WE DIFFER ONLY IN CERTAIN PROGRAMME BY WHICH WE CAN FIGHT BRITISH IMPERIALISM MORE SUCCESSFULLY. LET US GUARD OURSELVES AND SEE THAT BRITISH IMPERIALISM OR ANTI-CONGRESS ELEMENTS DO NOT TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OUR DIFFERENCES," said Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose at the Utkal Youth Conference yesterday.

He was glad to find that while other Provincial Congress Committees had non-co-operated the President of the Utkal Provincial Congress Committee was himself present at the Conference.

The Conference adopted resolutions assuring full support to the 'Forward Bloc,' condemning imperialist war, extending support to the States' people in their struggle, demanding the organisation of a volunteer corps, protesting against the A.I.C.C. resolutions about Satyagraha and the Congress Ministries and urging the appointment of an impartial committee for amalgamation with the province of Orissa the tracts outside the province, inhabited by Oriya-speaking people.

Earlier Mr. Ashrafuddin Ahmed Chowdhury, Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, addressed a gathering and appealed to Muslims to take due share in the country's fight for freedom.—United Press.

GANJAM'S RECEPTION TO BOSE

BERHAMPUR (Ganjam), Aug. 7.

A rousing reception was accorded to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose this morning when he arrived here, accompanied by Mr. Ashrafuddin Ahmed Chowdhury, Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, and Pandit Nilkantha Das, President of the Utkal Provincial Congress Committee. A guard of honour was presented to him by the District Board Schools Sevadal Scouts.

He was taken in a procession to the College grounds where he hoisted the national flag. Arches were erected on the rout of the procession.

"The national flag embodies in it all that is sacred and noble in national life. Although India has not attained freedom she has her own national flag because we are thinking in terms of a free India. All of us should take a vow to lay dawn lives even for preserving the sanctity and honour of this flag," said Mr. Bose while hoisting the flag.

The Ganjam District Board and the Municipality are presenting Mr. Bose with addresses this evening.—United Press.

LAHORE.—With a view to providing an opportunity of meeting each other and exchanging views, the Congress Working Committee of P.P.C.C. has directed all the subordinate Congress Committees in the Punjab to arrange and encourage social functions without using Congress funds.—A. P.

'CHAUVINISTIC SPIRIT ABROAD'

Nazis Suspect Polish Intentions

BERLIN, Aug. 6.

Marshal Smigly-Ridz's speech makes no new and no valuable contribution to the situation in the opinion of Nazi commentators. One spokesman declared, "Marshal Smigly-Ridz says that Poland has no aggressive intentions but there is a chauvinistic spirit abroad in Poland which seems determined on a war with Germany."—Reuter.

BRITISH PREMIER TAKES HOLIDAY

LONDON: August 6.

Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain left for Scotland to-day where the Prime Minister will spend a fishing holiday.—Reuter.

ITALIAN MANOEUVRES

German Journalists Attract Attention

ROME, Aug. 7.

The third and decisive stage of manoeuvres opened on Sunday when the motorised Trieste division of the Po army defence first came into contact with the attacking army from the direction of the French frontier.

A number of German journalists and other observers watching the exercises attracted some attention. It is believed Berlin is eagerly awaiting authoritative reports of efficiency of the Italian army and the value in practice of the Italian theory of war of rapid decisions.—Reuter.

CALL TO EX-NAVAL RATINGS

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The Admiralty announce two new measures designed to expand the personnel by dilution of the personnel in less exacting active duties.

The first invites 3,000 ex-naval and marine ratings under 53 years of age to re-engage for a period not exceeding six years. They are required for training ships for naval militiamen and maintenance of instructional duties at naval and air stations and service on certain ships of the Reserve fleet.

The second order announces the decision to form a naval supplementary party of a Royal Marine Supplementary Party and to reorganise the Fleet Air Arm Supplementary Party.—Reuter.

Curfew Order Withdrawn

Bombay Returns To Normal: But Police Vigilance Continues

BOMBAY: Monday.

With the marked improvement and perfect peace in disturbed areas, the Government has called off the ban on the assembly of more than five and also rescinded the Curfew Order with effect from to-day.

The removal of the Curfew order only six days after its promulgation has brought great relief to the citizens and is warmly welcomed.

There is a noticeable easing of tension in the city streets and the hurry and bustle that used to prevail a couple of hours before the Curfew hour was absent on Monday.

During the Curfew days one used to see people hurrying to catch trams and trains and an atmosphere of commotion used to prevail. On Monday on the contrary, people were seen strolling along at their usual, leisurely pace and the citizens lingered on the footpaths, and street corners, as the heat which is becoming oppressive, made their stay indoors unpleasant.

The hotels and eating houses which used to close down earlier were kept open till a late hour and people were seen having their usual evening revelry.

Despite the lifting of the Curfew the police have not relaxed their Vigil and police pickets stationed at strategic points have not yet been withdrawn.

KNOCKED DOWN BY CAR

The DeLisle Road was the scene of a motor accident resulting in the death of a young girl of seven on Monday afternoon.

It appears that Kundabai Raghunath and another girl were running across the road when a taxi car No W 7509 was coming from the direction of Mahim. Seeing the car coming along they dashed forward one of them was able to clear the road but Kundabai fell against the footboard of the car. She was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where she died shortly after.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 30 years).

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON EXPERT SALES-MANAGEMENT BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

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Treatment Of 'So-Called' Criminal Tribes

GOVERNMENT TO MANAGE ALL SETTLEMENTS HEREAFTER

Recommendations Of Munshi Committee Published

The Bombay Government has published the report of the Committee which was appointed on October 5, 1937 to enquire into the working of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, with the following terms of reference:—

(a) to investigate and report on the changes necessary to be introduced in the policy and law relating to the Criminal Tribes;

(b) to investigate and report on the grievances of the members of the Criminal Tribes Settlements; and

(c) to consider and report on such other matters as may be germane to the above.

PERSONNEL

The members of the Committee were: The Hon'ble Mr. K. M. Munshi (Chairman); Mr. N. G. Joshi, M.L.A., Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale, M.L.A., Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif Haji Hajrat Khan, M.L.A., Dr. K. B. Antrolikar, M.L.A., Mr. F. B. Dabhi, M.L.A. and Mr. D. Symington, I.C.S., Backward Class Officer, Secretary. (He was later replaced by Mr. C. S. Devadhar.

The Committee are unanimous in their conclusions except on one point connected with the Sholapur Settlement. Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif Haji Hajrat Khan, M.L.A., is strongly of opinion that in view of the recent happenings there, this Settlement should be removed in the interest of peace and tranquillity of the City, or at any rate, it should be reduced in size.

GENERAL APPROACH

In concluding the report, the Committee record their general approach to the subjects which they have considered so that their recommendations may be understood in proper light. "We are emphatically not of the opinion that the so-called 'criminal' tribes are inherently 'criminal' in the sense either that their criminality is necessarily hereditary or that no amount of attempts at improving them can alter their habits," observe the Committee. "We hope our historical summary and the recommendations lend no ground to any misconception in this regard. The tribes which have had to be treated as 'criminal' have no hereditary traits in them which make them so; there is no biological evidence, and we do not think there can be any, to show that these unfortunate classes must exhibit unsocial tendencies always. As we have attempted briefly to show in Chapter II the 'criminality' of each tribe is the product of social and economic environments which grew in times of social upheaval and have continued for a long time. At one time, a nomadic civilisation during its period of transition to settled life or in contacts with other settled societies failed to provide for the assimilation of classes like the Haran Shikaris in the new order. At another, a one time militia or what may be termed in present day parlance territorials, reserves or legionaries were left on their own resources in normal times.

GOVERNMENT TO MANAGE ALL SETTLEMENTS

"Our recommendation can only be carried out by a conscious coordination and constant supervision of administration and this was one of the main reasons why we have recommended that all settlements should be managed by Government itself.

"We have thus attempted to corelate general theories with facts as we saw them. It is essential that our recommendations should be put into effect as expeditiously as possible and the result carefully watched. These recommendations therefore are in no sense final but only a step towards the ultimate solution when there will be no 'criminal' tribes as such. Our report is therefore an interim one. We suggest that the whole question should be thoroughly re-examined in the light of experience gained after the results of the proposals which we have made are seen in action and public opinion invited on them so that further and bigger step forward can safely be taken.

'RESTRICTED' IN PLACE OF 'CRIMINAL'

"In the light of our approach to the problems we have all along been none too happy in having continually to use the word 'criminal' tribes. It has also a tendency to stick to a class of persons longer than is necessary. We would prefer to call these classes 'restricted tribes.' The term 'criminal' however, must be used as it is legally required and it is hardly necessary to alter the law for this purpose. We would however strongly urge that the word 'restricted tribe' may be given as much currency as possible except when strict legal requirements necessitate the use of 'criminal'."

The foundation of Criminal Tribes administration in this Province was laid by Mr. C. H. B. Starte, C.I.E., I.C.S., who devoted practically the whole of his long service to this problem. A beginning was made with the wandering criminal tribes and the system was only gradually extended to the settled or semi-settled tribes. The problem was rightly judged to be mainly an economic one and the location of the settlement was therefore to be dependent on the consideration of a satisfactory supply of remunerative work—mainly in industrial undertakings in big towns—to the settlers. Along with this was another cardinal principle, viz., that family and tribal life was to be preserved. From this point of view it was desirable to intern whole families and even a whole tribe as far as possible and accordingly in the earlier cases of wandering tribes we find whole groups interned simultaneously.

MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following is a summary of the main recommendations of the Committee:—

The four parts of the administration, viz., notification, registration, restriction and internment in settlement require critical examination.

All the existing "criminal tribes" will not satisfy the analytical test given by the Committee. They recommend that——

(i) Bagdis, Chhaparbands, Futgudis, Kammis, Katbus and Vanjaris should be denotified at an early date:

(ii) the cases about foreign tribes Baurias, Bhars, Minas, Outhias and Pasis, about whom sufficient data is not available, should be examined; and

(iii) out of the rest Berads, Bhils, Kolis, Lamanis, Waddars and Waghris have shown gradual improvement and Government should, at an early date, take up the examination of the incidence of criminality among them; if this is found to be low enough, they should be denotified. As regards the rest of the "tribes" a proper and thorough investigation should be carried out, and as and when the incidence of criminality falls below the standard laid down by them, they should be denotified.

In the matter of registration though the rules in this province, as compared to those in others, are more calculated to prevent indiscriminate registration, they are capable of improvement.

EXEMPTION OF CHILDREN.

The rule about exempting children in certain cases should be liberalised, and "reasonably suspected" persons given the same safeguards as recommended when discussing the question of notification Offences of a trivial nature should not be considered for registration if the convicting or registering authority does not consider it desirable to do so.

In respect of the "restrictions" imposed under sections 10 and 11 of the Act considerable relaxation is necessary. This is essential as not only are they severe in themselves but they, and in particular the "hazri" system, are also capable of being used, and have been used, as means of oppression on the part of those administering the Act in the villages. There is need also, on the same account to make the rules, as far as possible of automatic application, providing at the same time for further discretionary relaxation as at present.

The "abeyance" system already in vogue in Madras and which has had a salutary effect should be introduced. "Hazri" should be graded. The registration should cease after 5 years, and there should be no restrictions in the last and fifth year of registration. A system of classified "probation" should be introduced for registered members of non-wandering tribes, providing for gradual relaxation of control for the well-behaved. This itself would provide as an incentive for good behaviour.

SHOLAPUR SETTLEMENT.

The Settlement at Sholapur is the largest and one of the earliest settlements. It grew fast and favoured by economic factors, could provide employment easily for the settlers, in the local mills. The administration, however, was defective and did not provide even for the elementary needs of the settlement in the matter of sanitation, water supply and lighting. The criminal record of the settlers showed, also, no improvement. The economic depression also led to discontent. The Red Flag Union at Sholapur, in order to obtain influence over the settlers, started a campaign among them. It organised meetings at which intemperate speeches were made inciting settlers to indiscipline and disobedience of the rules of the Settlement, and creating a spirit of defiance. In spite of the appointment of this Committee this kind of agitation continued leading to the promulgation of an order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code. An atmosphere of indiscipline and violence was created, and at the time of the transfer of 3 Kaikadi Settlers there was actual violence even against the medical officer and the police lorry. Government and the Mission which managed the settlement agreed that the best solution of the problem would be reached if the settlement was retransferred to Government. The transfer accordingly took place on 1st October 1938.

Today's Strange Story Of Real People

Strange Case Of Richard Hamilton

By URSUS MAJOR.

The Hamiltons are among the best families of Kentucky. They lived in a small town, where their son Richard was a favourite. A great future was predicted for him when, in the early 70's he returned from college to establish a business which grew fast as a result of the great esteem in which his fellow townsmen held him. But soon competition became too keen and he felt the need of money.

When this need was greatest Richard received a visit from his college room-mate, Gerald Saunders, who stopped at the Hamilton home while emigrating to south-western Missouri. Saunders, who was travelling on horseback, showed Richard that he was carrying a large sum with him.

When Saunders set out on his way Richard offered to ride with him and camp with him during his first night on the road.

At nightfall they came upon the camp of three brothers who, with their families, were also emigrating westward, Saunders and Hamilton accepted the invitation of the strangers to camp with them and the night passed uneventfully.

The next morning when Saunders was preparing to resume his journey alone one of the strangers asked him if he expected to camp that night at Scottsville, which lies in about the center of Kentucky, and if so whether he planned to take the regular route.

"I had so planned. . . yes," Saunders replied.

"Don't do it," the stranger warned. "If you do your horse will get mired in the blue clay at the forks of Rushing River."

After his informant had laid out for him what he alleged to be a better route, Saunders rode off. And Richard Hamilton rode with him during the first hour or two.

No one saw them separate.

Hamilton had been back home for a week when a traveller from the West came into town. Hamilton was one of a group who spoke to the stranger, who after describing the route over which he had travelled told of finding the body of a murdered man. Hamilton immediately became greatly excited and stated that the victim must, from the description, have been Saunders.

During the succeeding days Hamilton became melancholy and his brooding excited the attention of his neighbours. It was recalled that when he had returned home his clothing was torn and bloody and that while he was away members of the Hamilton family had mentioned the large sum that Saunders was carrying with him. And as these facts travelled along the village grapevine, there travelled with them the further fact that Richard had been paying off heavy amounts of his debts since his return from his westward trip. Then someone recognized that a silver-hafted penknife with curious embossings, now carried by Hamilton, had been seen in Saunders' possession.

So the authorities decided to probe into the case.

They combed the westward trail covered by the two riders and brought back evidence of the most shocking nature. At the place where Saunders' body was picked up they found a college pin and pistol that were proved to have belonged to Hamilton.

So the young man who so lately had been the paragon of his community was arrested. And the neighbours who but a few weeks before had so loudly sung his praises now joined in a chorus of condemnation.

Taking the witness-stand for himself, Richard testified that just before they had parted in the wilderness Saunders had almost forced him to accept a loan of dol. 500. As a token of his gratitude Hamilton said he had then unclasped his college pin and given it to Saunders, who had then pressed upon him the silver-hafted penknife which had been so great a factor in the village gossip.

"But how about your pistol," the prosecutor asked. "How do you account for the fact that it was found near your friend's body?"

"I can't account for it, except that I lost it on the journey out," the prisoner answered as a murmur of disbelief went through the courtroom.

"Very well," replied the prosecutor. "Why was your clothing torn and bloody when you returned?"

"Shortly after leaving Gerald, I was riding slowly along toward home, deep in thought, holding my bridle loosely when a deer just wounded by some hunter sprang suddenly from the thicket and fell in the road in front of my horse. It reared and plunged and threw me beside the deer, whose blood I got on me. And the tears in my clothes were caused by the fall."

While erstwhile friends were whispering to one another that Richard was the clumsiest liar who had ever sat in a witness-stand the jury brought in a first degree murder verdict without leaving the box.

On the gallows Richard Hamilton protested his innocence even as the trap was sprung.

A year later an execution took place in Tennessee. Just before going to the scaffold the prisoner told a story that made the case of Richard Hamilton a classic in the annals of crime.

This condemned man described a journey which he and his two brothers, had, with their families, made through Kentucky about a year before. They had camped on their way westward to Scottsville. They had been joined by two young equestrains, one of whom had foolishly displayed a large amount of money. He had thereupon advised the young man next morning to avoid the Scottsville road to escape an imaginary hazzard and to take a bypath leading to a ford. In this trap he had waylaid the young equestrian and shot him with Hamilton's pistol which he had picked up the night before while the two were in camp with his party. After shooting Saunders with it, he had thrown it alongside his body and robbed him.

Defence attorneys still refer to this famous case when asking acquittal for prisoners threatened by only circumstantial evidence.

(Copyright.)

Breach Of I.L.O. Convention

CEYLON'S UNFAIR DEAL TO INDIAN LABOUR

Move In Central Assembly To End Trade Preferences To Island Immediately

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

Much is being made in certain section of the Press of the Ceylon Governor's speech stating "dozen facts" in reply to the Indian protest.

Opinion in informed circles is that the Ceylon Governor has not improved the position in least. The question is one of principle—propriety of Ceylon Government's clear intention to get rid of Indian employees for no reason other than race. It is true Ceylon Government's present proposals do not involve or affect Estate Labour but if the principle of dismissing non-Ceylonese labourers is accepted acted upon by Ceylon Government there is nothing to prevent the principle being extended to Estate Labour at some future date.

BREACH OF I. L. O. CONVENTION.

Already some Ceylon Municipalities are attempting to get rid of Indian employees.

The Ceylon Governor has referred to the employer's right to dismiss employees but he forgets what the Ceylon Government is doing is opposed to international practice. The dismissal of a large number of employees for no fault of their own but only with a view to their replacement by others—even of employees who had resided and been employed in country for a number of years—is against the Convention of the International Labour Office prepared after consulting all Governments. The fact that the employer in Ceylon's case is the Government and not a private individual renders the dismissal all the more unjustified.

It is also pointed out that the Ceylon Governor's reference to immigration restrictions is irrelevant as the present schemes deal unjustly with labourers who had entered Ceylon years ago and obtained employment lawfully. It is certainly no fault of Indians if they were employed despite the State Council's resolution of 1934. The natural presumption is that they were so employed because suitable Ceylonese were not available. In view of the findings of Jackson's report, published later, it is unfair to invoke the 1934 resolution for dismissal of Indians.

As regards the announcement that the services of non-Ceylonese will be terminated before those of Ceylonese it is only reasonable to ask that residence for a fixed period of years, say five or ten, should entitle an Indian to equal treatment with the Ceylonese.

OF NO VALUE.

The Governor's undertaking to consult Government of India on of possible future scheme comes with ill grace and means nothing as the Ceylon Government did not care to consult the Government of India on the present schemes and in fact declined to even postpone schemes for a few months.

I understand the Government of India will be pressed during the next session of the Assembly not to wait to give six months' notice as required under Indo-British Agreement but to claim exemption immediately to terminate all trade preferences to Ceylon.

Attack On Chowkidars

Tribesmen Take Revenge For Death Of Mushki Alam Khan

BANNU, August 7

The Faqir of Ipi's men who appear to have organised a man hunt of the chowkidars believed to be responsible for the death of Mushki Alan Khan on Tuesday last at Nizam Bazar near Bannu City, took cruel revenge last night on Adalmir, said to be one of the Chowkidars.

Jamal Mian and Jamsher, the other two chowkidars, stated in the Bannu police lines in order to be safe from the Faqir's men; but Adalmir preferred to go to his village Kotka Firoz. According to a report lodged with the police by Payosham, a village bad character. He and Adalmir were sitting in a piece of land adjacent to the village chowk in Kotka Talibshah which is separated from Kotka Firoz by the Kurram River bed, when suddenly a party of thirty armed raiders coming from the river side surrounded them and asked their name. Adalmir gave his name correctly. Immediately half a dozen shots rang out and Adalmir fell dead.—A. P.

C. P. GOVT. & KAMPTEE MUNICIPALITY

Adjournment Move Fails In Assembly

NAGPUR, August 7

The dissolution of the Kamptee Municipality formed the subject matter of an adjournment motion in the C. P. and Berar Assembly.

Mr. Iftikar Ali (Muslim League) sought the adjournment of the House to discuss "the undemocratic policy of the Government pursued in regard to Municipal Committees of the Province, particularly in dissolving the municipal Committee at Kamptee.

The Hon. Mr. D. P. Mishra, Minister for Local Self-Government opposed the admission of the motion as it was vague and did not refer to any particular municipality and cited Kamptee by way of illustration.

Mr. G. B. Gupta, Speaker of the Assembly, admitted the motion. But the mover obtaining the support by only 21 members, the minimum being twentythree, it was dropped The House thereafter continued discussion of non-official Bills.—A. P.

D. L. B. BUDGET TO BE REVISED

Sequel To Failure Of Rains In Ahmedabad District

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDDABAD, Aug. 7.

At a meeting of the Ahmedabad District Local Board held this evening, the President referred to the failure of rains in the district and the consequent famine-like condition that is threatened. He added that their responsibility had become greater and that they would have to reconsider the budget. They could now have to spend money, which was earmarked for some other works, on famine relief.

The Board passed a resolution to revise the budget in the light of the present condition. Resolutions were also passed requesting the Government and the Congress Committees to open cheap grain shops in villages and to give free corn and clothing to the poor and free use of water to farmers.

Pt. JAWAHARLAL & CEYLON GOVT.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

"I am in correspondence with the Government of Ceylon", said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in reply to an enquiry made by the "United Press" whether he had received any communication from the Ceylon Government about the outcome of his talks with them during his recent visit to Ceylon regarding the repatriation of Indian labourers.

Pandit Nehru is leaving for Allahabad to-night wherefrom he will proceed to Wardha to attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee.

Pandit Jawaharlal will return to Allahabad on August 13 next. —United Press.

Transhipment On E. B. Railway

SEALDAH, Aug. 7.

The Divisional Superintendent, Broad Gauge, wires:—

Due to the abnormal rise of the river Jhilangi flood water is passing over the railway line at mile 16/11-12 between Maheshganj and Nabadwipghat stations on the Santipur-Navadwipghat narrow gauge section of the E. B. Railway. Passengers are being transhipped by boats over the affected area.—United Press.

MUTT AND JEFF- By BUD FISHER

GOSH, THIS JOB OF TRAINING FLEAS FOR THE FLEA CIRCUS IS NO CINCH!
JEFF FLEA TRAINER
6-30
I DIDN'T SEE 'EM, BOSS! THE WHOLE FLOCK JUST HOPPED OFF AND LEFT ME FLAT I GUESS!
DIDN'T I TELL YOU TO BE CAREFUL? THAT'S THE SIXTH SET OF FLEAS YOU LOST THIS WEEK!
GOSH, I'M SORRY, BOSS! I GUESS MY EYESIGHT IS GETTIN' BAD!
COME ON!
ELEPHANT TRAINER

Banking Drive In Rural Areas

Pranlal Advocates Adoption Of Local Language For Operations: Red-Tapism Must Go, He Says

NASIK (By Mail)

Mr. Pranlal Devkaran, Chairman of the Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co. Ltd., and a leading merchant of Bombay gave a talk on "Banking in India" to the History and Economics Club of the Hunsraj Pragji Thackersey College.

Mr. Pranlal, in the course of his speech said "there are about 57 scheduled Banks in this country, having capital of Rs. 5 lakhs and over. There are about 300 Banks with capital of about Rs. 50,000 and some 1,500 Banks with capital below rupees, 50,000. In Bombay, there are about 30 Banks doing Banking business through the clearing House. We have the Reserve Bank constituted according to the Act and the Imperial Bank governed by another Act. Among others, we have a group of Big five, namely Central, Indian Bank Allahabad, Punjab and Baroda Bank. Foreign Banks have formed, an association of Exchange Banks.

MULTIFARIOUS ACTIVITIES

These Banks are doing service like other Public Utility concerns and render service in matters of finance. They serve depositors, and Borrowers, they discount Bills and carry exchange operations and give loans on Buildings securities and shares. They have installed safe custody vaults and even act as trustees. Their activities are numerous.

Before the development of Banking on Western methods, in this country, all Banking business was in the hands of shroffs and private individual bankers.

With the weakening of religious injunctions and sanctity of obligations, a fear has naturally crept in the minds of depositors as to the safety of their moneys with parties who have not to issue a balance sheet, who are bound by no constitution and who remain unfettered by any restrictions. Then with improvement in communication, speculative and hazardous operations often bring adversities to them there is therefore a growing tendency to prefer Banks to private parties.

SERVICE AS MOTTO

With a population of 35 crores, we have very few Banks; but slowly and steadily Indian Banks are coming into their own and let us hope that the progress will be accelerated, I would suggest that our Banks must adopt the language of the province or the district. Dealings with Banks must be made easy, and unnecessary formalities and red-tapism must be done away with. Our Banks must be nationalist in their outlook and service should be their motto with sound management.

The Companies Act is now amended and certain restrictions are placed on the activities of Banks and their operations are controlled to some extent. Under the scheme of scheduled Banks to the Reserve Bank, control is essential as long as it is constructive and helpful. But so far the Reserve Bank under the present act is unable to offer any effective help beyond loans on eligible securities. Our Banks have also many handicaps, and there are cases of failures. The crash of the Travancore Bank where hundreds of depositors and others have lost their money, is an instance in point. Failures may be due to uneconomic management and risky operations. When it is a case of pure mismanagements, we can do nothing, but some times Banks are put to trouble owing to unfounded and mischievous rumours. Then there are causes which are beyond the control of even efficient and sound management like political upheavals, financial and monetary crisis, break downs of currency structure and wars.

In such cases, it becomes the bounden duty of the Government to help Banks, but there is no such provision for support.

A LIBEL

Replying to questions, Mr. Pranlal said "that it is highly libellous to say that Indian people lack Banking and Investment habit. When the Western countries had hardly any knowledge of finance or use of money it is on record that this country had developed the Banking system on extremely satisfactory basis and the coin was known Gold Mohur We traded with all the then known countries of the world. The word "Hundi" or Bill and the episode of "Narshinh Maheta in Hindi" as well the famous verses from Shakuntala where the sanctity of deposit was stressed are well-known. However, the change-over from our old and indigenous shroff system to the modern type of Banking has not yet fully been grasped by our people. I would suggest a greater contact by the modern Banking institutions with what the public of their particular district needs and where possible to make their procedure easy in the language of the district and elimination of the red-tape methods. I think these are a few of the urgent requirements in that direction.

CASE OF SILVER BARS

My Bank's introduction of small Silver Bars of 10, 20, 50 and 100 tolas manufactured at H. M.'s Mint at Bombay and the Royal Mint Refinery, London with 99.9 per cent fineness has been with a view to help the small purchaser of Silver to obtain pure unadulterated Mint stamped Silver with guarantee as to weight and at a fair price fixed from time to time. It was difficult to obtain 10 or 20 tolas Silver except in a crude form without guarantee as to fineness and weight and it was not possible to get it cut exactly in required weight and there was also difficulty as to the proper price. At present about 150 offices of important Banks are selling our mint bars all over the country and the response so far has been quite satisfactory. The profit after manufacturing expenses and charges is small but my Bank does not mind it, as it is performing a small service to the larger community of persons having limited means.

INVESTMENTS

To a further question regarding investments Mr. Pranlal replied that the recent amendment to the Indian Companies Act limits the activities of a Bank to those enumerated in section 277 and necessarily therefore its investments must also be restricted. However it is usual for commercial Banks to invest in Government Securities, Debentures good shares and such other easily marketable securities, but no hard and fast rules can be made, as the same would depend upon particular needs of each Bank. Loans, should be the primary channel where the funds of a Bank should be employed. Loans should be easily recoverable and this will be better for Banks.

HOW TO STOP FAILURES

Speaking on the question of main causes of recent failures of some Banks, Mr. Pranlal held that usually a Bank comes into difficulties when its loans and investments are not readily recoverable and liquid and not properly secured. At times there are causes beyond control, but efficient management generally weathers the storm, runs and crisis. To avoid crisis regulations and control is desirable, but the same must be constructive and feasible. Under the existing act, the Reserve Bank will not be of much help.

Asked whether it was absolutely necessary for successful Banking in mofussils to start with a paid of capital of Rs. 5 lakhs. He answered with a emphatic "no" Sound and safe management was more important than large capital. He was of the opinion that commercial and agricultural banking be kept apart, as both have different functions.

With regard to contemplated Money-lenders' Bill and Agricultural Debt Redemption his opinion was that they would restrict credit, and despite very laudable aims he feared the effect would be adverse as no provision was made to replace money-lenders by other constituted institutions.

NAZI PROPAGANDA IN HUNGARY

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

(LONDON (By Air Mail)

A friend who is motoring in Hungary has sent the "sticker" illustrated below, which he detached with some difficulty from the coachwork of his car. It had been glued there by an Hungarian Nazi propagandist. The text reads.

King Mathew is dead; the truth is imprisoned. Up with Szalasi.

The propagandist presupposed historical as well as political knowledge in the owner of a foreign car. King Matthew, a 15th-century monarch, who is also claimed by the Rumanians, is reputed to have been the most truthful and upright of kings

Imprisoned truth is personified by Major Szalasi, the Hungarian Nazi leader. He is serving a sentence in gaol.

NIZAM AND HIS ADVISERS

A Misunderstanding Corrected

HYDERABAD (Deccan) August 7.

The following Firman has been issued by the Nizam in a Gazette Extraordinary —

"I have been observing for some time past that there has been misunderstanding created in the minds of the people, particularly their leaders that the ruler is a different entity and the Council appointed by him (which includes an responsible officers of the Administration of the country) is a different body. In other words, they seem to think that there exists disagreement between them both which is not correct.

The ruler in fact alone is entirely responsible for the good of the whole country and his advisers along with him. If, at any time, there arises difference on any question there is nothing new in it, because it is common practice in the world that everybody gives his advice or issues orders from his own standpoint, which may be right or wrong. As the saying is, to err is human and no human being can be an exception to this general rule.

In short the people should clearly know that the ruler very often looks upon the advice and proposals of his Council with appreciation thinking that they are all only attached and loyal to him. This body (advisers) are not of the nature, which has been short-sighted and selfish. On the other hand they are such that they do not attach any importance to anything except loyalty to the King and country. What is indicated above would be sufficient to convince sensible persons.—A. P.

CHAKRI FAIR

GWALIOR, Aug. 4.

The annual Chakri Fair and competition will be held this year at the tomb of Mohammad Ghaus on August 30 in the afternoon This is a unique festival, the like of which has not been witnessed in any part of the country.

A competition of Chakri throwers is held and three prizes of Rs. 50. 35 and 15 awarded to the best competitors.

122ND DAY OF DIGBOI STRIKE

DIGBOI, (By Mail.)

The Secretary of the Digboi and Tinsukia Oil and Petrol Workers' Union writes:

The 122nd day of the strike has passed successfully. The situation remains unchanged, there is little prospect of an early settlement. It would appear that the heroic struggle, already a long-drawn one, will continue for several months more, unless the strikers are determined to fight to the last.

There was a huge gathering, when several speakers addressed and exhorted the strikers to remain peaceful and non-violent in all circumstances.

Pt. Pant For Allahabad

LUCKNOW, Aug. 7.

The Hon'ble Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier of the United Provinces, has been ailing for some time past and having slight temperature in the evening. He is a little better to-day and is leaving for Allahabad to-night to inaugurate basic schools.—United Press.

RIGHT OF INDIAN SEAMEN IN ENGLAND

(Continued from page 14)

stration for reform" Mr. William Gallacher, the Communist M.P. in the course of his message said, "It is with the deepest concern that I am watching the events that are taking place in Hyderabad....In sending my fraternal greetings I pledge myself and my party to give the fullest possible support and to rouse the support of the working class of Great Britain to the struggle of the Hyderabad people for full democratic rights and civil liberty."

The meeting was addressed by Mr. Ben Bradley, Mr. Leonard Matters. Mrs. Edith Hunter, Secretary, of the Friends of India Society and Mr. D. V. Tamankar the Secretary of the London-Hyderabad Civil Liberties Committee. Mr. Bradley described the struggle as one embracing British India as well as the Indian States. It was, he said, the battle of the people against the capitalist. Mrs. Hunter and Leonard Matters fully supported Mr. Bradley's observations and whole-heartedly associated themselves in the series of resolutions that the meeting passed unanimously. They are:-

(1) This meeting congratulates the people of Hyderabad on their brave struggle to vindicate their elementary rights of citizenship, viz. freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of assembly and freedom of conscience; and wholeheartedly support their Satyagraha movement.

(2) This meeting condemns most emphatically the repressive measures of the Administration and the ruthless conduct of the State Officials in their treatment of the Satyagraha prisoners, both convicted and under trial.

(3) This meeting calls on the Paramount Power to institute immediately independent enquiry into the maladministration of the Hyderabad Government.

(4) This meeting views with grave suspicion the proposed scheme of Constitutional reforms for the Hyderabad State as it is obvious that it is intended to defeat the will of the majority. The meeting further declares the proposed scheme of reforms as inadequate and unacceptable and demands full responsible government for the people of Hyderabad.

(5) This meeting authorises the Hyderabad Civil Liberties Committee (London) to convey these resolutions to the proper quarters.

KAUSAMBI IN ANCIENT LITERATURE

New Archaeological Memoir

A monograph on "Kausambi in Ancient Literature" by Dr. B. C Law has just been brought out by the Archaeological Survey of India. The monograph is a sequel to the sister publications on "Sravasti and Rajagriha."

Based on literary sources, Brahmanical, Jaina and Buddhist, and the itineraries of the Chinese pilgrims, the monograph gives an account of the ancient historic city of Kausambi, the capital of the Vatsas, important alike because of its political and religious associations. A description is given of the place, with an elaborate note on the topography of the city and details about the antiquity and the origin of the name of Kausambi.

There is also in the memoir the political history of the Vatsas from the earliest times down to the rule of Yasahpala of Kanauj, including the authentic personal and family history of Udayana, the well-known royal hero, figuring in many a legend and romance.

Use has been made in the publication of considerable original material hitherto unused. A map of Kausambi and relevant photographs of the place have also been added.

10 PER CENT. CUT IN GOVT. SERVANTS' SALARIES

(Continued from page 14)

jointly by Sardar Habibullah and Sheikh Nur Elahi, the second by Prof. Gulshan Rai, the third by Diwan Bahadur S. P. Singha and the fourth by Diwan Chaman Lal, fill more pages than the report.

Diwan Chamanlal dissents from "the tendency visible in the report of drawing conclusions without discovering a substantial factual basis for them." He proceeds to give illustrations "to show that the Punjab to-day, on a better standard of living for the population in the matter of the main commodities produced by it, is almost a self-sufficient unit or at least can be made a self-sufficient unit, and therefore any attempt made by the Government to encourage the production of goods, agricultural or other, for use and not for profit, would immediately solve both the problem of unemployment and the connected problem of poverty; and in any case until this consummation is achieved steps can be taken by the Government not only to stabilise prices but to secure that the prices are such as to increase the purchasing power of the Province both by assuring an increased price for the agricultural produce and a higher wage for the industrial worker or the agricultural labourer."

To relieve the tragedy of unemployment and avoid its periodic increase, he declares: "The first step that any civilised Government should take is to recognise that with the development of modern technology a certain basic unemployment is inevitable and that under the capitalist system, periodic wages of unemployment become a certainty. And having recognised this fact a civilised Government should proceed immediately to the adoption of measures which would relieve the distress caused by unemployment. I suggest the adoption of a scheme of unemployment insurance on the lines of the scheme presented by me in the form of a bill in the Punjab Legislative Assembly which was opposed and defeated at the introduction stage by the Government. He publishes the text of this Bill as well as of the Bill to provide for health insurance, which he says, shared the same fate in the Punjab Assembly."—A.P.

New Munich For Poland

(Continued from page 6.)

The two agents, Herr Eisenlohr, former German Minister to Bucharest, Rumania, and the other who is a former German Ambassador to Tokyo, are now engaged in finding out just how "serious" Mr. Chamberlain's latest appeasing moves are. It is nothing surprising that Hitler should have selected these two agents to be in London at this. As an ex-Ambassador in Tokio is here because he knows the people in the Japanese Embassy and is in a position, it is thought in Berlin, to discover the real significance of the latest agreement in Tokyo. The other agent is here as an expert on Rumanian affairs, with certain contacts in Rumanian circles in London, where he is expected to be able to acquire information of a vital character For upon his report depends to some extent the decision in Berlin whether to push straight ahead on the Danzig issue, or to divert the German push through Hungary to Rumania.

★

It is believed that the man responsible for arranging a tete-a-tete between Mr. Hudson and Dr. Wohltat is the Duke of Alba, General Franco's Ambassador in London. According to one source whose veracity need not be doubted, Mr. Hudson outlined carefully to the noble Duke the whole plan, more or less as it later reached the newspapers and the House of Commons. This was presumably, it is understood, for the purpose of finding out to what extent Franco was in hostility to British economic offers and to British trade needs in Spain. "The one thing Hudson did not tell the Duke was that the offer was going to be made to Germany" says this source, "in the immediate future—either through Wohltat or anyone else. The Duke was left with the impression that this was just a scheme that was 'in the air.' But he did know, too, that so far from it being a merely 'personal' notion of Mr. Hudson, it had been very fully discussed by Mr. Hudson with American financiers and statesmen in the course of his visit to the New York World's Fair. Very soon after Wohltat's arrival, the Duke was present at a dinner attended also by the German Ambassador. There, to his surprise, the German gleefully informed him of certain proposals which he stated had been officially made to his Government by the British Government. The proposals, as outlined by the German Ambassador, were identical with the scheme sketched by Mr. Hudson. The Duke went to see the French Ambassador on the subject—apparently in search of further information. In the course of this visit, while getting no information himself, (since the French Embassy was quite uninformed on the whole matter) he conveyed the news of the whole plan to the anxious French ..... Thus the French took the bull by the horns and put the story into the press. That was the point about Mr. Chamberlain's somewhat sour note on the subject of the press publicity given to the scheme"

★

August 4th is the day on which the House of Commons breaks up for its summer holidays. It is also a day of evil memory for Europe and the world. A secret German mobilisation has been on foot since the week-end conference of June 24th-25th between Hitler and his military advisers. The Bank of England is not too optimistic. It has issued an order to all employees that they must not go far for their holidays. The Continent is referred to as a place where holiday makers take a risk. This state of foreboding is reflected in Germany where Germans in Berlin have advised their English friends not to come for a visit. At the same time Hitler is notoriously known to be fond of anniversaries. Therefore, a nervous breakdown or not a retreat by Hitler to his Bavarian eyrie has usually been the prelude to some vital action

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Latest reports from Danzig say that the Nazi militarisation of that country still goes on freely, almost openly. It is no new thing. Several months ago reports reached Warsaw, London Paris and New York that large supplies of German arms were being smuggled into the Free City. They were taken in small quantities hidden among the loads of motor-lorries. The route was invariably by the bridge joining Danzig to East Prussia In order not to spoil the illusion of friendly relations with Germany. Poland closed an unwilling eye to this smuggling, for it was on a small scale. But after the German demands on Danzig were rejected by Warsaw larger quantities of German ammunitions began to arrive in Danzig from East Prussia and a new route was adopted It is reported here that the Nazis chose one road for taking in arms and another for taking in the men to us these arms. German "tourists" arrived mainly over the bridge, while the arms arrived by sea. All of a sudden large numbers of "old" German boats were brought "for repair" to the Schichau Wharf, owned by a German company. Each carried new ammunition, machine-guns, and other guns. The boats still go to the Wharf but now they go by day as well as by night. The "tourists" have always travelled by day.

As there is a ruling, given as early as in 1921 by General Haking, then League High Commissioner in Danzig, that "no Polish visa is necessary for foreigners coming into Danzig", the Germans are now visiting Danzig freely. No exact figures have reached London so far of the Germans under arms in Danzig but estimates from reliable sources are that at least one division of soldiers is stationed in and around the Free City. This force is chiefly composed of young Danzigers trained in Germany, but there are many who are not Danzigers at all, but regular members of the Reichswehr. All officers in the Danzig army are Reichswehr officers, which is admitted even by the Nazis themselves.

The Warsaw correspondent of the "Mancnester Guardian" reports that trenches have been dug, fortifications begun, and barbed wire put up along the Danzig frontier with Poland. It is estimated that between 15 and 20 per cent of the frontier with Poland has already been fortified. Throughout the Free City there are many military "closed areas" the entrances to which are guarded by armed police and Storm Troopers. Their number is not known definitely, but it is impossible to walk for more than a quarter of an hour and not come across some of these areas and be stopped by some uniformed person and ordered to take another road because the one you wish to use is forbidden. From some places, particularly along the Danzig border with Poland, the entire population has been removed and the places turned into a military zone. The presence in the Free City of between 20,000 and 30,000 or even more armed forces, fully equipped with rifles, guns, machine-guns, and the rest is undoubtedly a sufficiently great violation of international agreements to allow Poland to act. The more as the Nazis openly say that this force is in Danzig for bringing about the return of Danzig to the Reich. The "threat," therefore, to Danzig from its "immediate neighbour" is obvious.

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The visit of Lord Kemsley, chairman of Allied Newspapers and proprietor of the "Daily Sketch" to Germany and his interview with Hitler, it is reported here from Paris, is causing gravest misgivings among French democrats and General Staff as to the British Government's future intentions with regard to Germany. The Hudson-Wohltat affair is vindicated by the British Prime Minister, but no French politician or statesman gives the slightest credence to the explanation of Mr. Chamberlain or Lord Halifax. French political circles believe that Sir Horace Wilson, Mr. Chamberlain's right hand man, has let it be known that pro-Hitler circles in London are working for a "solution" of the present crisis on September lines. The British Hitler group has asked Hitler to allow the present tension to blow over before proceeding with the Polish question. Everything is now being done in Paris as well as in London to sabotage Polish resistance and to present Poland as an aggressor. It is expected that British and French pro-Munich newspapers in the course of the next few days will present all German military preparations in Danzig as "defensive measures against Polish invasion."

MADRAS.—Sir Nilratan Sircar of Calcutta has accepted the invitation to deliver the address at the Convocation of the Andhra University to be held on October 7, in place of the Right Hon. Sir Akbar Hydari who is unable to fulfil the engagement.—A. P.

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"*Completely cured my varicose ulcers.*"
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"*Lumbago cured after 7 years of suffering. Age 66.*"
"*My piles are gone, my legs are better and I feel fitter in my general health.*"
"*Elasto has quite cured my eczema.*"
"*I had suffered for years from a weak heart, but Elasto cured me.*"
"*As soon as I started taking Elasto I could go about my work in comfort, no pain whatever*"
"*The stinging sensations I used to get in my left arm and leg (Arterio-Sclerosis) are quite gone, and my general health is much improved*"
"*Varicose veins quickly cured after 18 years of useless bandaging*"
"*Had rheumatism so badly I could hardly walk, but Elasto cured me.*"
"*The swelling from ankles to thighs has entirely gone, and I can do a full day's work keeping on my legs all day.*" Etc.

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Merchant Or Nissar Should Lead India

VIZZY SPEAKS OUT ON APPOINTMENT OF TEST CAPTAIN

"Have Nayudu But Only At Bombay, As Recognition Of Outstanding Services"

FUTILITY OF EXPLOITING 'OLD BRIGADE': BUILDING UP OF SIDE MORE IMPORTANT THAN MAKING STOP-GAP ARRANGEMENT

"If this honour is to be given to Major Nayudu as a mark of his being a leng and outstanding cricketer of this country, but only in one test match at Bombay, and if the fact is made known to everybody, the other school of thought which is opposed to his captaincy will, I am sure, not grudge it," says Maharajkumar Sir Vijaya of Vizianagram while putting forward vigorously the claims of Vijay Merchant and "failing him Nissar"—in the course of an elaborate statement on 'India's Captaincy Question' which he has just issued from Benares.

By Maharajkumar Sir VIJAYA of Vizianagram, Kt., M.L.A.

The Cricket Board met at Bombay and their deliberations are known to everybody. The choice of the Selection Committee has met with mixed feelings from two different schools of thought. Major C. K. Nayudu's name has come to be tipped as captain in the forthcoming tests. My hat is always off to Major Nayudu as a cricketer. There can be no two opinions about his abilities as such. But, with all respect, I would like to add that he has never figured as a leader who has been able to inspire team-spirit or fellowship. I feel that, as one who is deeply interested in the improvement of our standard and

Maharajkumar Sir Vijaya of Vizianagram.

our future status in the cricketing world, I must express my humble views regarding the merits and demerits of the 'Captain' that has now become the talk of the day.

Qualities Of A Captain

Let us first ask ourselves the question why we want a captain.

The answer is that a captain is **not necessarily the best cricketer.** He is not there to get you the largest number of runs. He is there to get the most out of his men and to bring about true comradeship which alone would lead to winning matches. The above are qualities which are fundamentally required of a captain. **Has Nayudu a single win to his credit either in international test cricket or quadrangular, pentangular, or Ranji Trophy inter-provincial tournament?**

He led India in 1932, and 1934 and 1935 in five test matches in all; twice he captained the Hindus, in 1935 and 1938. He led the Central India side in the Ranji Tourney also. A Captain can make a first class side even out of a 'third' class one providing he has these qualities. We all know that Jardine was by no means a phenomenal rungetter. Yet, why is he acclaimed as a magnificent leader? The answer is obvious. Was Percy Chapman a great cricketer? Not at all. He was an extremely popular leader and was hailed alike by all those who played under him and all those who opposed him. Did England benefit by his captaincy? Did she not? He won the Ashes at the Oval and then he won the Ashes for her in Australia. Now let us take the case of Wyatt whose abilities as a cricketer no one can deny. As an amateur player he ranks high; he consistently gets his 2000 runs a season and takes a fair number of wickets. He captained England umpteen times but failed miserably. **Having failed as a captain, he still found a place in the test teams and played under very junior players.** So much so that when Allen's team went to Australia last time, Wyatt was not even vice-Captain. Robins was the unofficial vice-Captain and Wyatt was glad to get a place in the team and he played under Robins as well of course giving his best. But he never squabbled.

Vijay Merchant.

For instance, Sir Stanley Jackson had played under Maclaren while a few years later Jackson was the captain and Maclaren played under him.

Wade's Example

I could multiply instances indefinitely but the one that comes uppermost to my mind is of a recent date. When the last South African team toured England Wade proved himself a magnificent pilot. His flag flew high, he went back to his country with the "Rubber" in his pocket. Last winter when the M.C.C. were touring South Africa, Wade the victorious Captain played as a member of the South African side whilst his country was captained by Melville. South Africa's and Wade's main consideration was that, when she toured England next time, she would obviously want a younger man to shoulder the responsibilities and in order to achieve that end, they made the best of their opportunities during last winter by having Melville as their leader so that the experience that he had gained might stand him in good stead during their future tour to England. This is exactly what we should try and emulate. The one who captains India in the tests this time, should be the one who will lead her in 1943 to England.

What Woodfull Said

I once met Woodfull, the Australian Captain and asked him why he had retired when he was still so full of runs. He promptly said **"Captaincy is nobody's monopoly. I had my innings and it was pretty tough going and I am darned glad I passed the baby on."** A still more conspicuous case is that of Ponsford who at the time of his retirement was at the top of his form and even better than what he was in his prime. For, after his glorious 209 and odd, at the Oval, he went back to Australia and announced that he was making room for younger blood.

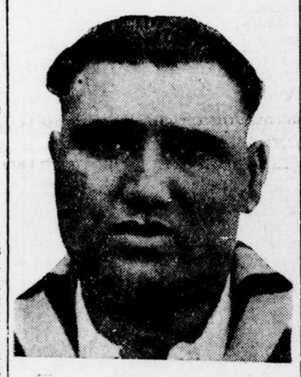
Is it any use having one of the —may I say—old Brigade, Major Nayudu or Lieut. Wazir Ali, to lead us now and to have another man in 1943? Or is the old Brigade still good for 1943? One would not like to wager on this; and, supposing for one minute, that the old Brigade is still good for 1943, can one safely say that one can stand the strain of a tour of that calibre in which one has to don flannels in over 35 matches of three days' duration,

C. K. Nayudu.

not to speak of the strain of social engagements and above all, the strain of keeping our side together in order that it may function as a single unit to achieve any appreciable success—which we so far have by no means done?

Facts And Figures

It is admitted on all hands that Major Nayudu does not enjoy the popularity of real leadership from those who have played under him and on the contrary it is said that dissensions are a common feature. It is also admitted that he has not been able to get the fullest out of certain players who consider him not their ideal leader. Recently I read in the Press that Major Nayudu should be made captain and that he should be given full powers. Will this alter the situation or is it goodwill that would alter the situation? Or will the Board be able to combat these differences by superimposing a captain on those that have clearly indicated their indifference towards him? Let us hope that the choice of the Selection Committee would be acceptable to the Board which after all is composed of all Associations and in which, under the constitution, the vote of majority must prevail.



Mahomed Nissar

Let us take the case of Vijaya Merchant, a magnificent batsman, calm, unassuming, well-disposed towards everybody. I make no bones about saying that he is the only Captain who has been able to get the best out of his side. It is a proved fact that there was the utmost harmony, goodwill and comradeship under his captaincy. Some will no doubt say that he failed as a batsman against Tennyson's team. That does not matter. The responsibilities that he shouldered and the nervous strain that he underwent were in no small measure responsible for his not getting many runs against Tennyson's team. How many runs has Major Nayudu been able to make as Captain of India on so many occasions? Here are facts and figures:

MAJOR NAYUDU

(Innings 14)

Number of test matches played	7
Total number of runs	350
Highest score	81
Average	25

MERCHANT

(Innings 12)

Number of test matches played	6
Total number of runs	460
Highest score	114
Average	33

Popular Merchant

The fundamental thing about a captain is that he must be a popular leader—a leader that is loved and respected. This, Merchant enjoyed in abundance, for, results speak for themselves. Nobody can deny that he is a magnificent batsman and a hundred to one he would come back to his old form as he will have by now got over the nervousness of captaincy. There is one thing more that has to be taken into account. Every cricketer has a good season and a lean season and it was unfortunate that it happened to be Merchant's lean season that year. I once asked the great Ranji what his best innings was. He said that at the top of his form when playing against Australia in a test match when he had gone into face Australia's fastest bowler he could see the ball, the size of a balloon. He glanced the first ball which he expected to be a certain four but it was fielded, the next he late-cut through the slips with lightning speed but in vain. The next two balls he drove one to the off and the other to the on but again in vain, the fifth he jumped out, in sheer desperation, to hit over the bowler's head and his middle stump flew out of the ground, and the reply that he gave me was that it was not the first "duck" he had scored in his life. It's hard on one to see that Merchant's name has not even been brought up for consideration, he having achieved success as Captain with two wins to his credit in 'test' matches. Nothing succeeds like success and this is precisely why he should be made to lead in order that we shall have in him a seasoned and matured leader for 1943—which should be our main and real concern, for, it is the building up of a side that we should care more for, than a stop-gap arrangement.

In the course of a press statement, I had forecasted Merchant's captaincy long before Tennyson's team arrived.

Nissar's Claims

Another cricketer that I should

(Continued on page 12, col. 5)

W. I. A. A. Staff Win Bengal Club Cup

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE AS RUNNERS-UP

Mr. M. D. Bhat On Inadequacy Of Playgrounds

A record crowd turned out at the St. Xavier's College ground, Parel, on Sunday last to witness the final matches in the Bengal Club Cup League, conducted by the Indian Football League. As was expected, the W.I.A.A. Staff, who bear an unbeaten record in the League, carried the honours without any difficulty. Burmah-Shell, their opponents, being unable to put up their strongest combination which had helped them to share points with the Automen in their first meeting, went down by the big margin of six goals to nil. There is not the least doubt that the Staff were full value for their magnificent victory. But for the splendid goal-keeping of Burmah-Shell's custodian, the Oilmen would have suffered a heavier defeat

MATUNGA GO DOWN FIGHTING

The runners-up position being, in the balance, the St. Xavier's College and the Matunga Athletic Club were engaged in a mighty tussle earlier in the day. Matunga was also unlucky in not being able to field their strongest eleven owing to casualties. Still they fought bravely till the last up to the fifth minute from the end, they were in arrears by one goal only, the Collegians leading by the odd goal in three. Then the latter burst forth suddenly to increase the margin by three more goals. Although Matunga was beaten by five goals to one, they were not disgraced. It may be expected that they may try to arrange their defeat in the Shield Tournament. Nonetheless, the Xavierians thoroughly deserved their success.

MR. MAITRA CONGRATULATES WINNERS

Before calling upon Mrs. Bhat to present the trophies and prizes to the winners and runners-up, Mr. J. C. Maitra, President of the Indian Football League, offered a cordial welcome to the distinguished guests of the evening. Mr. M. D. Bhat, the Municipal Commissioner, and Mrs. Bhat. Then he heartily congratulated the W.I.A.A. Staff and the St. Xaviers College on their excellent displays which had helped them to win the Championship and the runners-up position. He wished them greater successes in the future.

PERMANENT PLAY GROUND

Mr. Maitra then dwelt on his grievance against the Municipality for a permanent play-ground for the League. He expressed his gratefulness to the St. Xavier's College for giving them the use of their ground. But Mr. Maitra said that when the Municipality took back the land from them and sold to the College three years ago, they gave an assurance and a promise that they would be given another plot. That promise still remains unfulfilled. Mr. Maitra expressed the hope that Mr. Bhat with his keen interest in sport, would help them in this matter.

In conclusion, Mr. Maitra thanked all those who had helped to make the Tournament a great success.

MR. BHAT'S ASSURANCE

After Mrs. Bhat gave away the prizes, Mr. Bhat thanked the Indian Football League for the honour they had done him and his wife. He expressed great pleasure at the show put up that evening. Referring to Mr. Maitra's difficulty about a permanent play-ground Mr. Bhat said that he was aware of the shortage of play-grounds in this city and he assured Mr. Maitra that he would try to fulfil his desire as early as possible.

After three cheers were called for Mr. and Mrs. Bhat, the gathering dispersed.

THE FINAL TABLE

The following are the final positions of the teams in the Championships round of the Bengal Club Cup League:

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals F.	Goals A.	P.
W.I.A.A. Staff	5	4	0	1	16	1	9
St. Xavier's College	5	3	2	0	9	5	6
Matunga Athletic	5	2	1	2	5	3	6
Khatau Sports	5	2	2	1	5	6	5
Burmah-Shell	5	1	4	0	3	12	2
Parel Students	5	0	3	2	2	12	2

WELL DONE CHOTA SINGH!

Chota Singh (Patiala) 'record-breaking winner' of the All-India Marathon Race Trial conducted at Poona last Sunday being 'invested' with 'authority' to represent India in the forthcoming International Marathon Race, at Athens, by the Hon. Mr. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay.

Badminton

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS TO COMMENCE ON 21ST. AUGUST

The Western India (Amateur) Badminton Championships—one of the country's premier Badminton tournaments is to be held in Bombay from Monday, August 21—and is expected to conclude on Sunday, September 3. The matches in the various events are as under:—

EVENTS TO BE PLAYED

1. Men's Singles (Rambilas Podar Challenge Cup).
2. Ladies' Singles (Lady Saklatwala Challenge Cup).
3. Men's Doubles (Rambilas Podar Challenge Cup).
4. Ladies' Doubles (A. Jasdanwalla Challenge Cup).
5. Mixed Doubles (H.I. Rahimtoola Challenge Cup)

will be played from Monday, Aug. 21st, at the Parsi, Islam and Hindu Gymkhana or any other Court at the discretion of the Tournament Committee and from 26th August, on the Courts of the Bombay Gymkhana, Ltd.

STRONG MANAGING COMMITTEE

The 'management' of the Championships is in the capable hands of a 'strong' Tournament Committee—made up as follows:—

Mr. Habib I. Rahimtoola, Mr. H. Mercer, Mr. H. Marginson, Mr. M. J. Hill, Mr. H. N. Contractor (Referee), Mr. A. C. Pereira, Mr. Hiralal Parekh, Mr. M. Foster and Mr. C. W. Owen (Hony. Secretary), and the prices of admission are—considering the 'feast' in store for local Badminton 'fans'—reasonable enough.

PRICES OF ADMISSION

Season Tickets:—Rs. 4-8 (Re. 1 extra for reservation on final days only).

Daily Tickets:—Rs. 0-9 up to Quarter-finals. Rs. 1-2 Quarter-finals, Semi-finals and Finals (Re. 1 extra for reservation on final days only).

(Entries for the Championships close 6 p.m on Thursday, Aug. 17, 1939.)

Local Cricket

MANGALORE C. C. BEAT YOUNG PARSIS

B. Havewalla Plays Havoc With Ball

The Mangalore Cricket Club in a 'half-day's' encounter with the Young Parsi Cricket Club, beat the latter by a narrow margin of 17 runs. The individual performances for the respective Clubs were those of Mendon of the Mangalore Cricket Club, who collected 54 runs off the Parsi bowlers and B. Havewalla, who worked havoc with the leather by capturing 8 of the Mangalore wickets.

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Our Readers' Views

Tanjore Palace Temples Opened To Harijans

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have the nonour to inform you that on 9-7-39 Rajah Sri Rajaram Rajah Sahib, the Senior Prince and the Hereditary Trustee of the Tanjore Palace Devastanams consisting of about 90 temples, have through a proclamation, thrown open about 90 temples under his management and control to Harijans for worship. In accordance with the said proclamation the Senior Prince, has requested Sri V. Bhuvaragha Ayyangar, M.L.A., and Sri. Kulandaivelu Naiyanar, M.L.A., to lead a batch of Harijans to the Big Temple of Sri Bridhadiswara, for worship. They have accordingly lead a batch of Harijans to the Big Temple on 16-7-39 for worship. They were taken near the Deity and the usual Archanas, Karpuraharthi and Prasadams were offered. There was a huge crowd to witness this, and till now there has been no opposition or demonstration of any kind from any quarter. But on the otherhand the people were enthusiastic and glad, full, details of which appeared in the "Hindu" "Madras Mail," "Indian Express," "Swadesamitran," etc., of 16th, 17th and 18th instant. Mahatmaji too has congratulated the Senior Prince on this historic occasion. A copy of the wire is enclosed for information.

In our Presidency there has been no single Trustee under whose control there are about 90 temples except the Senior Prince of Tanjore. This action is only next to the Ruler of Travancore State. The Senior Prince is the Great-grand-son of his late Highness Maharajah Shivaji Chatrapathi of Tanjore the last Ruler of Tanjore. This Mahratta dynasty was established in Tanjore by Maharaja Venkaji, the brother of Shivaji, the Great founder of the Maharatta Empire. The present Senior Prince by virtue of his Hereditary right and descent from the Rajahs of Tanjore have come into the management of the Tanjore Palace Devastanams, comprising about 90 temples under his sole controls. This is an ancient conservative family, but still the Prince, who is barely 26 years old, is a very enlightened Prince, and holds modern and reformed views. The great temple of Sri. Brihadiswara was built nearly thousand years ago by Raja Chola, the ancient Tamil King, and this temple is famous internationally and it is a tourist centre also. A reference to this great Chola Temple can be seen in the Encyclopaedia Brittanica. He has also invited Mahatmaji and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to visit Tanjore, and have Dharsan of the Sri. Brihadiswara. —Yours, etc.,

R. SETURAMAN,
Personal Clerk to Hereditary Trustee.

Prohibition—Greatest Social Blessing

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Prohibition Programme of the Congress Government is the greatest social event in the history of India. The thing which was considered impossible for ages past has been made possible by the Bombay Government on the 1st of August 1939. According to the Hindu mythology we find that even the Gods could not and dared not introduce Prohibition.

I daresay even in the face of the opposition of some of my colleagues and Christian brethren that Prohibition is the greatest social blessing upon our country and it will prove a great blessing to the very people who are addicted to drink. The habit of drinking liquor was so powerful that when there were liquor shops and such other temptations around them they were helpless and could not control themselves. But now the very people who were addicted to drink will bless the Bombay Government for removing the cause of their temptations. for they themselves knew the evils of drink. Apart from other bad results and evils of drink, I would specially like to point out one. I have moved in high as well as low classes of people and have also mixed with the families of the middle class people and have found out that the wives of those addicted to drink abhor their husbands, and many wives have stopped loving their husbands in sincerity and honesty, and as a necessary consequence evil relationships have invariably been formed by such wives. For drink destroys the very morality of a family and the parents and children live in the house as cattle live in cowsheds.

Islam prohibits drink very strongly and so the faithful believers of Islam should consider prohibition as a boon for their religion. The religion of Christ or Christ Himself does not give any fixed law except the law of love and service. But he has given man the law-making power and this power has to be used by every Christian with the help of the Holy Spirit. The Christian religion tells us that the human body is the temple of God and is to be treated and kept holy for the glory of God. But drinking liquor makes the body of every Christian a stinking den of horrible evils, and so I, as the Minister of God, appeal to my Protestant and Roman Catholic Christian brothers to come forward and support the Prohibition Programme of the Bombay Government.

I am surprised at Dr. Ambedkar's attitude towards Prohibition, it is a bad taste. To my Parsi brothers I only say that manmaking is a nobler principle than mere money-making. I hope every community will soon come to its normal mind and realize that the prohibition just inaugurated is the greatest social blessing of the present era bestowed by the Congress Government on our country. And to support such a noble cause by paying the necessary Government taxes is to promote the health of the country, increase the power of production in every worker and to make it possible for innumerable poor families to clothe, feed and educate their children in a far better way than before.—Yours etc.

K. L. SHINDE,
Pastor,
Hume Memorial Church,
Byculla.

4th Aug. 1939.

Bombay Sales Tax Act

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The hasty draft of the Bombay Sales Tax Act has created no small confusion in the Mercantile Community. According to the Act the Licence is to be obtained by all dealers who trade in cloth. Does this word include (a) Articles made of cloth such as hoses, ties, collars, linings, trimmings, etc.? (b) Hospital Appliances such as bandages, paddings, sanitary towels, suspenders, and hundred and one things that are not primarily made of cloth but some portion of which has a belt or a string of cloth? (c) Motorcars because of their upholstery, covers, tyres and engines because of the water-hoses used in them? —Electric wires covered with cloth; typewriter ribbons, umbrellas, books with cloth covers and bindings?

Evidently none of these were intended to come within the mischief of the Act, but the information obtained at the office of the Collector is that at any rate the dealers in commodities mentioned in (a) are liable to pay the tax. As there is no logical difference in the commodities described in (a) and those in any other letters above, everyone is or rather should be subject to the Tax, unless the dealer wishes to risk the huge penalty of Rs. 2,000.

A still more difficult question comes: Are the tailors and outfitters who do not sell cloth but who manufacture articles and charge for the manufactured product liable to the Tax? It is by means easy to guess what the answer of the Executive is going to be. In the attempt to collect possible revenue, merchants who were never intended to be the victims of the Bill are likely to be penalised unless, of course, the matters are decided otherwise by a Court of Law.

Under such circumstances, a statement from the Government would clear the position and perhaps save many who are likely to be victimised for not being able to read the implications of the Act.—Yours, etc.

A. R. DIAS & BROS.

Bombay.

Cow Protection

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Very recently important correspondence passed between Shree Govardhan Sanstha of Bombay and Government of Bombay through Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier, on the subject of cow protection. It was appealed by Govardhan Sanstha that a legislation prohibiting wanton slaughter of milch-cattle in general, and cows in particular, was quite necessary. The Government of Bombay through Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher was kind and gracious enough to go into the details of the problem put forth by Shree Govardhan Sanstha and ultimately stated that Government appreciated the view-point and approved of the idea of Shree Govardhan Sanstha for an anti-slaughter bill.

Hon. Mr Kher further stated that it would be proper and better for Govardhan Sanstha to approach the Director of Agriculture and put before him all their difficulties and demands. He assured that Government was quite sympathetic towards their demand.

Being thus encouraged, a weighty deputation met the Director of Agriculture. The following gentlemen formed the deputation:—

(1) Shree Chaunde Maharaj: Founder: Shree Govardhan Sanstha, Bombay-Poona Wai.

(2) Sjt. Shankar Sakharam Dole, Secretary, Shree Govardhan Sanstha.

(3) Mr. V. R. Talshiker: Editor "National-Wealth", Poona, M. A. LL.B.

The deputationists first acquainted the Director of Agriculture with the general activities of Shree Govardhan Sanstha, in the direction of protecting the cows, since last thirty-five years. They also gave him an idea about the rearing work carried on there. The Director was informed about the sympathetic and encouraging reply of Hon. Mr. Kher and was told that Government of Bombay had approved of the idea and policy advocated by Shree Govardhan Sanstha, for passing a legislation, prohibiting cow-slaughter: The Director of Agriculture too agreed with Hon. Mr. Kher's viewpoint and said that he too was in favour of having such a legislation on the statute book. Anyhow the slaughter of the milch-cattle should be stopped. Though he was not in favour of complete stoppage of slaughter, still he said that a cow or a bull should not be slaughtered before the age of ten.

The main demands of the deputationists were as follows:—

(1) A legislation prohibiting slaughter of milch-cattle in general, and cows and bullocks in particular was necessary.

(2) The slaughter of other milch cattle before the age of ten should be a criminal offence.

(3) Before framing such a law, Government should consult those bodies, who are working in this direction. Their advice and guidance will be of great value to the Government. Shree Govardhan Sanstha of Bombay-Poona-Wai and Shree Jivadaya Mandali of Bombay.

(4) The time-limit of ten years for slaughter, according to Mr. E. J. Bruen, is too short. It should be least 20 years.

(5) The butcher must obtain a licence first for carrying on his work of slaughter.

(6) All the slaughter-houses must be under the direct control of Government, who should appoint veterinary doctors. They should keep the slaughter houses clean, through menials, and look after the general condition and health of the animals. They alone should decide whether an animal is worthy of being slaughtered or not.

(7) The Humanitarian Leagues and bodies should be allowed to visit these slaughter houses. Their suggestions about general cleanliness, or unworthy slaughter should be carried out by the veterinary doctors in charge of slaughter houses.

(8) The lands belonging to Humanitarian Leagues and bodies, should be exempted, from landrevenue.

The deputationists expressed their satisfaction, for the patient hearing, and felt delighted that Government had appreciated their view-point, and had approved of their idea of having an anti cow-slaughter Bill. They hoped that Government will bring this legislation before the Assembly at its next session.—Yours, etc.,

N. C. TRIVEDI.
Secretary,
Shree Govardhan Sanstha.
Govardhan Bhavan,
Bombay. 4.

Post Office Insurance Fund

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir—Under Section 39 (1) of the Insurance Act IV of 1938 a policy-holder can nominate the person or persons to whom the money secured by his policy is to be paid in the event of his death. Under Section 39 (2) such nomination in order to be effectual is to be made by an endorsement on the policy communicated to the insurer and any such nomination may at any time be cancelled or changed by an endorsement or a further endorsement or a will as the case may be. Under Section 38 (1) a transfer or assignment of a policy of life insurance whether with or without consideration may be made only by an endorsement upon the policy itself or by a separate instrument signed in either case by the transfer or by the assignor or his duly authorized agent and attested by at least one witness specifically setting forth the fact of transfer or assignment. Under Section 38 (7) an assignment in favour of a person made with the condition that it shall be inoperative or that the interest shall pass to some other person on the happening of a specified even during the life of the policy-holder and an assignment in favour of the survivor or survivors of a number of persons is valid.

Under Section 39 (4) a transfer or assignment of a policy made in accordance with Section 38 automatically cancels a nomination.

Under the present rules of the Post Office Insurance Fund, only an assignment in a standard form is allowed. An assignment once made is final.

As no such provisions exist in the rules of the Post Office Insurance Fund, will the Government of India be pleased to amend the said rules for the benefit of holders of policies in the Fund. It is equitable that policyholders in this Fund should have at least the same rights as policyholders in other insurance companies, because under Section 118 of the Insurance Act nothing in that Act applies to any insurance business carried on by the Central Government.—Yours, etc.

INSURED.

RURAL BOARD FOR AHMEDNAGAR

Government has given sanction to the establishment of a District Rural Development Board for the Ahmednagar district consisting of the following officials and non-officials for a period of two years:—

OFFICIALS

The Collector, the Prant Officers, the Assistant Registrar and Rural Development Officer, Poona Division, the Marketing Officer (when appointed).

The Senior Inspector, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited in charge, Ahmednagar district; Mr. P. H. Patwardhan, Ahmednagar; Mr. Farid Tyabjee, Vadala-Mahadeo, taluka Newasa; Mr. P. C. Benjamin Balaram, Puntamba; Mr. Uttamchand Ramchand Bogawat, Ahmednagar; Mr. Trimbak Shivram Bharde, Shevgaon; Swami Sahajanand Bharati, Naur, taluka Kopergaon. Mr. Kashinath Leshwantrao Shinde, Patilshinath Yeshwantrao Shinde, Patil Belpimpalgaon; Rao Saheb Mukandrao Ganpatrao Patil, Tarwadi, taluka Newasa; Mr. Rambhau B. Girme, M.L.A., Kopergaon; Mr. Daulatrao Ganpatrao Patil, Rui, taluka Parner; Mr. V. S. Chinchorkar, Satbhai Galli, Ahmednagar, Mr. S. M. Ismail, B.A., Station Road, Ahmednagar; Mr. Vinayakrao Jayavantrao Jakate, Guja, taluka Rahuri; Mr. Sarjerao Patil, Kolhar, Rahuri; Mr. N. N. Satha, Ahmednagar; Mrs. Venubai Modak, Ahmednagar; Dr. C. M Mehta, Kopergaon; Mr. K. R. Garud, Ahmednagar; Mr. Vinayakrao Dadaji Patil, Rahuri; Mr. Jayaram Tukaram Pandure, Newasa; Mr. Shankarrao Kulkarni, Dignol, taluka Jamkhed; Mr. P. J. Roham, M.L.A., Ahmednagar.

Mr. P. H. Patwardhan will be the Chairman of the Board and the Collector will be the ex-officio Vice-Chairman. The Chairman will supervise the executive work of the Board. The District Rural Development Inspector with headquarters at Ahmednagar will be the official Secretary of the Board. The Board may also appoint a non-official Secretary from amongst its members. To facilitate the work of the Board a small executive committee from among the members will be appointed.

Abdul Rahman Rais On Hyderabad Reforms

BOMBAY, Aug. 7.

The view that the Hyderabad Reforms instead of easing the situation are creating situations is expressed by Mr. Abdul Rahman Rais, Editor of the "Waqt Daily" in a statement to the Press. He deplores the recent rioting in Hyderabad and adversely criticises the restraint placed on the Press.

Criticising the Reforms Mr. Abdul Rahman Rais says that they lack sanction of either community. The atmosphere is communal and he does not know for whom the Reforms are designed "when all sections of the people and the communities are not in a good mood to welcome them."—A. P.

EMIGRATION COMMITTEE'S MEETING

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

The "United Press" learns that the meeting of the Standing Emigration Committee of the Central Legislature will be held in Simla on August 28 to consider the situation arising out of the Ceylon Government's reaction to the Government of India's decision to stop the emigration of unskilled Labour to Ceylon.

It is understood that the Ceylon Governor's speech embodying twelve points about the Colony's repatriation policy is being carefully examined in Simla and it is difficult to give a precise indication of the Government of India's reaction thereto. The Government, however, are expected to arrive at conclusions by the time the Standing Emigration Committee meets and such decisions would be sought to be approved by the Committee regarding Ceylon, South Africa and Malaya. —United Press.

FIELDS AND FACTORIES

Rly. Labour Legislation

With a view to achieve co-ordination in labour legislation, and to avoid diversity of labour laws in different parts of India, it has been announced that there will be a conference of the Provincial Labour Ministers and officials of the Labour Department at the Centre in the third week of August. The conference will be the first of its kind since the inauguration of autonomy in the provinces.

The workers, not excluding those employed by the railways, throughout the length and breadth of India, expect much of this conference; but it is being questioned. "Can the said conference be in any way helpful to the Railway Labour?"

I am a railwayman, and am naturally anxious to put forward my own views in the matter. Firstly, it is known that the Railway Labour does not come under provincial ministers; but there is some ray of hope owing to the bold, unequivocally definite assertion of the Hon'ble Mr. V. V. Giri, Labour Minister. Madras, who, at the Annual Convention of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, held at Madras in May last, stated that a provincial government was responsible for law and order, and had to watch with great care and attention as to how railway employers were treating the workers. If there was discontent and there was a strike, law and order would be affected; and secondly, it is observed in the agenda of the forthcoming conference that among other things there would be discussions on the subjects relating to prevention and settlement of industrial disputes; questions of industrial housing and the granting of holidays with pay; and the extension of legislation to labour employed in commercial establishments.

The Madras Labour Minister's statement was heartily appreciated by the entire working class on India's railways. They expect that the Hon'ble Mr. Giri, whose services to the cause of Railway Labour were immense, will assert, on behalf of the provincial governments, their rights to legislate on Railway Labour.

Assuming that the provincial governments will have their say in the matter of Railway Labour Legislation in the ensuing conference, I respectfully suggest that the ministers should see their way of convincing the Central Government to sympathise with the Railway Labour by making liberal rules. As a first step towards it,—recognition of railway unions should be made compulsory so long as the unions fulfil the provisions of the Trade Union Act and continue to enjoy government registration. They should also take special care to see that real recognition is granted and not a spurious one. In short, the recognition should mean that the unions should have statutory rights to negotiate in matters both collective and individual. The conference may decide, as a healthy gesture, to implement the recommendations embodied in the Report of the Royal Commission on Labour in India.

Now an opportunity has come. The Railway Labour—especially the men on the B. N. Railway, hope that the Hon'ble Mr. Giri, who led them from victory to victory as a friend and a guide, will utilise the conference to the best advantage in the light of his past experiences.

In the end, I appeal also to the Government of India to consider that it is always profitable to take the least line of resistance and to take it seriously that it is to their best interests to conciliate the feelings of the workers rather than to crush them.—B. N. R. Man in "Indian Labour Journal."

HOLIDAY WITH PAY

India Must Keep Pace With World Progress

By "Mazdoor"

Of late there has been a growing intensification of the demand for holidays with pay for industrial and other categories of workers. Even so far back as 1926, according to a study published in the International Labour Review, in Europe some 19 million workers (40 per cent. of all the workers in that continent) were being granted annual holidays by virtue of either legislation or collective agreements. Apart from this, a limited number of holidays with pay were also observed in industrial establishments by force of custom.

It is not surprising that, with this favourable background, the demand for holidays has made increasing headway in India during the last few years. The I. L. O's. championship of this cause and India's increasing association with the activities of the International Labour Conference, which in 1936 adopted a Convention stipulating that all industrial workers should be entitled to an annual holiday with pay of at least six working days after one year of continuous service, have, doubtless, tended to impart a keener edge to the demand. The result is that insistence on annual holidays with pay is now assigned front-rank importance in the Indian workers' minimum demands for improved conditions of work, and trade unions of industrial workers, as also organisations of other categories of workers, like shop-employees, have begun to take up this reform in earnest.

DIFFICULTIES.

Though the system of holidays with pay for daily-paid workers is not in general vogue in Indian industry, some of the more highly organised industrial establishments in the country allow such holidays, and the practice is virtually general in State establishments. Both the Government and the employers of the country believe that the principle is sound; at the same time, they are inclined to think that this commendable principle of labour welfare is not capable of satisfactory general enforcement by legislative enactment in India. The long distances of the villages from which industrial employees are generally recruited for work in industrial centres and the resultant difficulty for workers to maintain contacts with their homes even if short annual holidays are given, the impracticability of granting leave just when workers want it, such as harvest time, etc., the administrative difficulties in the way of allowing leave to accumulate, and the added cost to industry are some of the deterrent considerations advanced for not immediately acceding to the demand for paid holidays.

PROGRESS.

But the facts that inertia in respect of this important measure of social reform is being steadily overcome in increasing measure in a large number of European and American countries, and that substantial progress has been made in the extension of annual holidays with pay to new countries and more and more categories of workers should go a long way to overcome ancient prejudice in this country. The I. L. Convention regarding holidays with pay was ratified by Brazil in September 1938; its ratification has been authorised by the Danish Parliament; and, further, in Argentina, Colombia and Finland ratification has been recommended to the competent national legislature.

IN BRITAIN.

In Great Britain 1938 was marked by the publication of the Report of the Departmental Committee on Holidays with Pay, the adoption of an Act which gave partial effect to the recommendations of that Committee by enabling wage-fixing bodies to grant holidays with pay, and the spread during the year of agreements granting holidays with pay to about one and a half million additional workers. The British Holidays with Pay Act, which received the Royal Assent on 29th July 1938, is a permissive measure, enabling trade boards, agricultural wages committees and the Road Haulage Central Wages Board to direct that any workers covered by their decisions shall be entitled to an annual holiday with pay. The length of the holiday must be related to the duration of the period of the workers' employment, but must not exceed in the aggregate one week a year, and in the case of workers covered by an agricultural wages committee the continuous holiday fixed must not be more than three consecutive days. Provision must be made for payment during the holiday. At the end of the year it was estimated by the Minister of Labour that in Great Britain about nine million persons were entitled to holidays with pay. This represented about 47 per cent. of those in the employment field in that country. In a number of other countries also, notably, Belgium, Canada, France, and the U. S. A., considerable progress has been registered in this sphere.

The moral effect of such uniform progress in a number of countries cannot be lost upon India, and it is not too much to hope that, responding to the new stimulus for progressive labour legislation provided by the democratically-elected Ministries of the provinces, the system of holidays with pay will find extended application in India through legislation, collective agreements and arbitral awards.

(Continued from Col. 5).

(Continued from Col. 7).

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NEW YORK COTTON FIVE POINTS UP

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939.

New York, Aug 7

Previous closing	8.95
To-day's opening	8.98
Difference	+03
To-day's closing	9.00
Difference	+05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939.

Liverpool, Aug 7

Previous closing	4.52
To-day's opening	closed
Difference	—
To-day's closing	closed
Difference	—

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August 1939 ..... Rs. 158
April May 1940 ..... Rs. 155-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug 7

The New York cotton was fairly active on scattered local trade buying but holiday in England restricted operations to considerable extent with resultant narrowness of movements however underlying sentiment remained cheerful.

Trading in October began at 8.96 i.e. three points higher than last close. Prices advanced on trade price fixing and some outside buying but demand thereafter slackened following lack of follow up on buying side subsequently trading was somewhat slow with movements small.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Aug 7

Price for Broach A/M during the night session after opening at Rs. 155-8 closed at Rs. 155. J/A. was quoted finally at Rs. 157-8.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug 7

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—
October (8.94/8.94) 8.98/8.95
December (8.76/8.76) 8.81/8.81
January, unquoted.

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, Aug 7

Market closed.

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Aug 7

All London commodity markets were closed

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug 7

The following are the opening rates:
General Motors (dol 47 1/8) dol 48
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 26 3/8) dol 26 5/8
U S Common New Stock (dol 49 7/8) dol 50 1/2
U S Steel Preference (Col 169 1/4) dol 169 1/2

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Aug 7

Previous closing	4.68 1/8
To-day's opening	4.68 1/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 1/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Aug 7

Previous closing	4.68.13
To-day's opening	closed
To-day's closing	closed

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Aug 7

Previous closing	176.71
To-day's opening	closed
To-day'sc closing	closed

ALL LONDON MARKETS CLOSED

London, Aug 7

All English markets being entirely closed to-day owing to August Bank holiday.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Night Quotations

SILVER

Bombay, Aug 7

Silver ready	45	10	0
Silver Shravan (Second)	45	4	0
Silver Bhadarva	44	15	0

GOLD

Gold ready	37	1	6
Gold Shravan	37	1	6
Gold Shravan (Second)	37	1	6
Gold Bhadrapad	37	1	9
Sovereign	23	10	6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Night Quotations

Bombay, Aug 7

Wheat September	3	0	0
Wheat January	3	4	3
Wheat May	3	4	9
Linseed September	5	4	9
Linseed	5	1	0

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES LTD.

Total Units Generated

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

31st Week (ended August 5th)

1937	13,037,800
1938	14,331,700
1939	12,964,200

Total for 31 Weeks (1st January to date)—

1937	379,025,900
1938	443,254,900
1939	417,159,700

For the calendar month of July 19.9, the total units of energy generated at the three Stations amounted to 58,939,900 and the total units sold by the three Companies to 50,857,416.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Jutes Unaltered: Speculative Issues Steady

CALCUTTA, Aug 7

Jutes: This section practically remained unaltered after week-end and business was very much limited. Coals: Only small trading was put through and prices in most instances were at lower levels. Teas: Practically neglected. Miscellaneous: Speculative issues kept steady at their last levels while other industrials showed very little alterations. Government securities were quiet but steady. Following are the closing quotations:

Government securities: 2 3/4 per cent loan 1948-52 98/8 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent Paper 96/15; 4 per cent loan 1960-70 110/12 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1945-55 113/15;

Banks: Central 34/12 c div; Imperial conty 376/8; Reserve 109.

Railway: Darjeeling Himalayan ord 68 ct.

Cotton: Cawnpore Textiles 3/4.

Coals: Bengal 292, Churulia 1/10; East India 18/14; Equitable 30; Hurriladih 10/10; Lakura 7/14; Raneegunge 27/12 small odd lot; Rewa 20/8;

Jutes: Barnagore 141/8; Birla 14/4; Hooghly pref 16/4; Howrah 47/14; Hukumchand 2/2; Pref 32; Kamarhatty 450; National 20/8 small lot; Presidency 5; Waverley annas 8 small odd lot.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 5/5 c div; Consolidated Tin 5/4; Indian Copper 1/9; Associated Cement 123; Dalmia Cement ord 10/4, Defd 3; Pref 95/8; Alkali and Chemical Pref 119/8; Bengal Telephone ord 18; Pref 13/8; Muzaffarpore Elec 10/10; Hukumchand Steel ord 4/11 small lot; Indian Galvanizing 21/8; Indian Iron and Steel 23/15; Marshall 1/7s, Steel Corpn 12/1; Pref 94; Triton Insurance 212 small lot; Britannia Biscuits 7/4; British Ceylon Corpn ord 5/8; Dunlop Rubber 7/12 small lot; Firpo Ltd 10/4; Indian Rubber Manfg 19 small odd lot; Bengal Paper ord 68/8; Titaghur Paper Prefd ordy 3/15; 'A' ordy 11/13; 1st Pref 169 small odd lot; India General Navigation ord 89/8; Bharat Sugar 7/8.

Tea: Tengpan 13/11.

Debentures: 3 1/4 per cent Howrah Bridge 101 small lot; 5 1/2 per cent 1938-53 Carew and Co 106/8 small lot.—A. P.

TATA STEEL PRODUCTION

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., report that the approximate production for Iron and Steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of July, 1939 was:—

	Tons.	
Pig Iron		88,500
Steel Ingots		82,600
Finished Steel		
Finished	53,160	
Semisfor sale	7,700	60,800

FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR JAIPUR RAILWAY

JAIPUR, Aug. 7

"A five-year programme for the development of the Jaipur State Railway has been approved and adopted", states the annual report of the Railway Administration for the year 1937-38.

"The gross earnings for the year amounted to Rs. 13,35,575 and the working expenses for the year were Rs. 8,02,258 resulting in a net earning of Rs. 5,33,317.

"During the year 11-1/2 lakhs of passengers and 50-1/2 lakhs maunds of goods were carried by the railway."—United Press.

NINE BOATS CAPSIZE: ONE DROWNED

TANGAI (Bengal), Aug. 7

Nine boats, one carrying four maunds of paddy, capsized in the river Jamuna near Baraitali, Akbar Ali, one of the boatsmen, being drowned.—United Press.

For Famine Relief In Rajputana

Under the auspices of Shri Maheswari Hitkarini Sabha, Bombay, a meeting of the residents of Rajputana, and States of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur and Bikaner was held under the presidentship of Shet Ramkrishna Dalmia, speeches were delivered on the intensity of the famine in Rajputana and the following committee was formed to collect funds:

Raja Narayanlalji Bansilalji Pitti, (President) Gajadharji Somani, of the Messrs. Srinivas Cotton Mills, Ltd., (Vice-President) Mr. Kisanlal Hiralal, (Treasurer.)

Shriman Dalmiaji, gave a donation of Rs. 5,000 for the relief fund.

MANUFACTURE OF LOCOMOTIVES

Railway Chiefs To Bestir Themselves On Return To Simla

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

On the return of Sir Guthrie Russell, Chief Commissioner of Railways, and Mr. T. S. Sankara Aiyar, Financial Commissioner of Railways, from tour, consideration of the steps necessary to implement the scheme for the manufacture of locomotives, which was approved by the Standing Finance Committee at its meeting in Bombay last month, will be taken in hand.

TO PREPARE ESTIMATES.

The "United Press" learns that two officers, one mechanical engineer and another accounts expert will be placed on special duty to prepare estimates of expenditure necessary to equip a suitable railway workshop for the purpose of manufacturing locomotives. They will also prepare estimates regarding the cost of construction of locomotives in view of the prevailing market prices for plants and machinery and parts required for the purpose. These estimates will be placed before the Standing Finance Committee, probably early next year before the Budget session of the Central Legislative Assembly.

Meanwhile, it is learnt that the workshop of the B. B. & C. I. Railway at Ajmer, where metre gauge locomotives are being already manufactured, has its hands full with orders for such locomotives from the Assam Bengal Railway and the North-Western Railway till 1941.—United Press.

K. E. M. Hospital And G. S. College Defalcations

Corporation Decision On Question Of Penalty For Offenders

The curtain on the scandal of the defalcations very systematically carried on by certain clerks of the K.E.M. Hospital and G. S. College, was dropped on Monday when the Municipal Corporation finally considered the reports of the Municipal Commissioner, the Municipal Chief Auditor and the Dean of the K.E.M. Hospital and G. S. College and passed orders penalising certain clerks of the Hospital and the College for neglect of duty and also Mr. B. K. Wagle, the Test Audit Officer, for not enforcing strict audit on the accounts of these two institutions in the course of his duties. The defalcations were carried on for about six years and a sum of Rs. 23,000 was involved.

Action Against Employees

The Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation after going through various reports and documents recommended that the pay of Mr. D. G. Joshi and Mr. B. S. Kamle, clerks, be reduced by Rs. 20 and Rs. 4 respectively. That Mr. Prabhu Khanolker, Chief Clerk, be dismissed from the Municipal service. That in case of Mr. B. K. Wagle, Test Audit Officer, his present salary of Rs. 1,000 per month be reduced by Rs. 100.

PENALTY FOR OFFENDERS

Dr. J. V. Vora, Chairman of the Standing Committee, moved to approve of the recommendations of the Standing Committee. Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin seconded the proposition.

Prof. S. R. Davar exonerated the Dean from the responsibility of checking the accounts as his duties were confined to the teachers in the college and administration of the Hospital.

Dr. J. N. Choksy moved an amendment to delete the recommendation of reducing the salary of the Test Audit Officer by Rs. 100. Dr. Choksy said the report of the Municipal Commissioner was fair and just and although he had not stated anything against the Test Audit Officer, yet, the Standing Committee on their own initiative had penalised him. He asked if it was true that the Test Audit Officer was penalised because he did not belong to the ruling classes of the Province? He urged the Congress Party not to make this a Party question but leave the voting to the discretion of each councillor.

Dr. A. J. Collaco seconded the amendment.

Mr. K. H. Goregaokar supported the amendment and said the Municipal Commissioner had not recommended punishment of the Test Audit Officer and he failed to see why the Standing Committee had gone out of their way to impose penalty upon him.

Mr. Naushir Bharucha suggested that votes be taken on each person involved separately.

Mr. I. S. Patel pointed out that if the Test Audit Officer had paid regular visits to the College and the Hospital and checked accounts, these defalcations would not have occurred.

MORE AMENDMENTS

Mr. Suleman Darvesh moved another amendment to appoint a Special Committee to go into the whole question very thoroughly.

Dr. G. R. A. Shaikh in seconding this amendment said he wanted to know the responsibility of Dr. Jivraj Mehta, the Dean, in this matter.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said it was not the obligatory duty of the Dean to check accounts but it was the obligatory duty of the Test Audit Officer and if he (the T.A.O.) failed to do so, he should pay penalty for it.

Mr. M. V. Donde moved the third amendment to express the regret of the Municipal Corporation at the lack of supervision and lack of audit in the accounts. Mr. D. V. Pradhan seconded the amendment.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta moved the fourth amendment to state that the Test Audit Officer should have been more careful in supervising the accounts.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said the defalcations were carried on for about six years and the amount involved was about Rs. 23,000. In one bank in Bombay defalcations of Rs. 6 lakhs were discovered recently while a few years ago another bank in Bombay was defrauded to the extent of Rs. 20 lakhs. He did not wish to overlook any fraud whether big or small but he thought it was not possible for the Test Audit Officer to detect this crime as it was done very systematically which would even defy a crook of international repute (laughter). He put forth a plea for the Test Audit Officer as he had acted as Deputy Municipal Commissioner and had detected crimes before for which he had earned encomiums of the Corporation To reduce his salary by Rs. 100 meant to wreck his career.

Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji supporting the original proposition said about 15 years ago he was instrumental in employing the Test Audit Officer in the municipal service and he was the personal friend of Mr. Wagle, the Test Audit Officer. The question was one of discipline. If they wanted to have efficient administration, there should be no lack of discipline. I fthe clerks, were to be penalised they should not make distinction between an officer and clerks because the former were poor and the latter rich.

At this stage closure was moved and all amendments were thrown out by a large majority and the original proposition was carried

The House then adjourned till Thursday.

Mahatma Contradicts Press Report

Talks At Abbottabad With Dr. Khan Saheb And Qazi Attaulla

WARDHA, Aug. 7.

Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following statement to the Press:

"My attention has been drawn to the A. P. I. message purporting to report conversations between Dr. Khan Saheb and Qazi Attaulla Saheb whilst I was in Abbottabad. The conversations were confidential. I have no recollection whatsoever of Dr. Khan Saheb having complained of any conspiracy of Hindu members or of my having agreed about their expulsion. The thing is on the face of it impossible for I could not endorse such a proposition without first seeing those against whom such serious complaints are made. Nor would Dr. Khan Saheb expect me to do such a dishonourable thing nor have I any recollection of Qazi Saheb having discussed with me the question of services.

"How I wish newspaper reporters would have weighty matters confirmed by the parties concerned before giving them publicity.

"I understand that Hindus of the Frontier Province are much perturbed over this report."—A. P.

MERCHANT OR NISSAR SHOULD LEAD INDIA

(Continued from page 10)

like to mention who always keep himself in obscurity and is very indifferent towards publicity, is Nissar—India's main strength. We cannot afford to take the field without him. I consider that no Indian team without him is really representative of its true strength—very young, years of cricket ahead of him, extremely popular, never having any partisan spirit either in 1932 or 1936, an ideal type to lead India, my humble and first choice would be Merchant and, failing him, Nissar is my second choice.

I know people would say that it is not good to have a bowler as captain. I should like to cite, out of many and varied names, only two that are of recent past, Gilligan and Allen. They led and their places in their respective sides were those of a bowler. Everybody knows that Nissar has been the only man responsible for the downfall of the Hindu side each time he opposed them in the quadrangulars.

"Only At Bombay: As Mark Of Recognition"

I have read with regret that a section of the Indian public would strongly resent the non-appointment of Major Nayudu as Captain and even suggest a severance of their connection. Is this a healthy sign? It will be interesting to note that Sellers, the Yorkshire captain, who has been pretty consistently winning the championship, has been talked of by the North of England as a very good choice to lead that country, but he has not been so fortunate. But did the North show resentment or hold out a threat of severance? Far from it.

The world's greatest batsman Hobbs was offered the captaincy of England in his last test match at the Oval—despite his being a professional. This was done as a mark of the highest regard that England had for him and as he was leaving the test arena in which he had carried England on his back for two decades. We all know that he did not accept it.

Similarly, if this honour is to be given to Major Nayudu as a mark of his being a long and outstanding cricketer of this country, but only in one test match at Bombay, and if the fact is made known to everybody, the other school of thought which is opposed to his captaincy will, I am sure, not grudge it.

ARYA RIGHTS IN HYDERABAD

BOMBAY, August 7.

The Arya Samaj leaders of Bombay, including Pandit Indra, Mr. Kalyan Das and Mr. Anandpriya, have sent the following telegram to the Hon. Mr. Ghanshyam Singh Gupta, Speaker of the C. P. Legislative Assembly and President of the International Aryan League, at Nagpur:

"The Nizam Government's announcement is ambiguous. We strongly protest against even the temporary suspension of the Satyagraha unless the implications are clarified and our demands fully accepted and the Nizam's harmful firmans and circulars cancelled through a special notification.

"Grave responsibility lies on your head. Kindly send immediately fifteen hundred Satyagrahis to Hyderabad with any experienced and strong-hearted leader for religious preaching and enjoyment of rights, thus testing the Nizam's intentions."—United Press.

Six Months' Extension For Karachi Corporation

KARACHI, August 6.

The possibility of extension of the life of the present Municipal Corporation by an additional period of six months is envisaged in view of the decision of the Government of Sind to introduce joint electorates on the basis of adult franchise in the local bodies in Sind. An official Bill to the above effect is to be introduced in the September Session of the Assembly.—United Press.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Aug 7

L Triestino ss Paolina of 3063 reg tons, Captain G Boero arrived from Genoa via Italian Ports, Aden and Karachi with general cargo.

Volkart Bros ss Bintang of 4027 reg tons Captain P Prinsen arrived from San Francisco via Manila, Java Ports, Singapore, Madras and Colombo with general cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Jaladuta of 3089 reg tons, Captain W L Atkinson arrived from Rangoon via Colombo and Cochin with rice and general cargo.

L Edwards ss Ehrenfels of 4763 reg tons, Captain G Rofer arrived from Bremen via Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Port Said and Suez with passengers and general cargo.

O S Kaisha ss Sumatra Maru of 4272 reg tons, Captain K Oide arrived from Nagoya via Japan Ports, Singapore, Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Jalaganga of 3080 reg tons Captain R A Bray arrived from Moulmein via Rangoon, Colombo, Cochin and Calicut with rice and timber cargo.

SAILED

B I S N ss Warfield of 3794 reg tons, Captain H Taylor sailed for Karachi and Kathiawar Coast Ports with local and same bottom cargo.

Volkart Bros ss Bintang of 4027 reg tons, Captain P Prinsen sailed for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

K Nixon ss City of Norwich of 4346 reg tons, Captain G Roberts sailed for Liverpool and Manchester via Bedi Br, Navlakhi and Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 7-8-39.

S S Nagato Maru (N Y K) for Karachi, Colombo and China Japan Ports.

S S Alipore (M M) for Penang, Colombo and China Japan Ports.

S S Silverbeech (Vol Bros) for Penang, Colombo, Java and American Ports.

S S Sumatra (L T N) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.

S S Jalaganga (Scindia S N) for Calcutta.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Aug 7

1 Sumatra Maru 4272 Karachi 9-8 O S K Kaisya
2 Bintang 4044 Karachi 7-8 Volkart Bros.
3 Caffaro 3908 Italy 7-8 L Triestino
4 British Sovereign 2176 Abadan 8-8 Anglo I Oil
8 Lichtenfels 4594 Antwerp 13-8 L Edwards
9 Jaladuta 3089 Calcutta N F Scindia S N
12 Ehrenfels 4763 Karachi 10-8 L Edwards
13 Drachenfels 3879 Cochin 10-8 L Edwards
14 Nalora 4109 U K 7-8 M M
15 Paolina 3063 Saigon 8-8 L Triestino
16 Tairea 3756 Durban 16-8 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Jalaganga 3080 Burma 11-8 Scindia S N
8 Barala 1899 Persian Gulf 9-8 M M
4 Varsova 2026 Busra 10-8 M M
6 Hashemi 298 Malabar Coast 9-8 S Hassum
8 Haideri 912 Karachi 8-8 S Hassum

PRINCE'S DOCK

D/E Stanwold 603 Karachi N F J Mackintosh
H Shrivati 250 N F N F Malabar Steamship
H Revati 232 N F N F Malabar Steam
M Kalmarsund IX 611 N F N F Merchant S N
P Bandra 1893 Okha 9-8 M M
Q Hudiksvall 425 Calcutta N F Chitnarayan Singh and Sons.

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Maloja 7-9-39 P and O S N
Comorin 10-8-39 P and O S N
Ranchi 17-8-39 P and O S N
Cathay 24-8-39 P and O S N
Kanpura 31-8-39 P and O S N
FROM LIVERPOOL
City of Benares 11-8-39 K Nixon
Bangalore 12-8-39 P and O S N
Britannia 25-8-39 Anchor Line
FROM OSLO
Thalatta 17-8-39 L Edwards
FROM HAMBURG
Abbekerk 21-8-39 L Edwards
Leibenfels 27-8-39 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Pres. Monroe 10-8-39 F F Campbell
City of Rayville 9-9-39 L Edwards
Haughton Hall 9-8-39 M M
City of Johannesburg 12-8-39 F F Campbell
Pres Adams 24-8-39 F F Campbell
FROM TRIESTE
Giulio Cesare 14-8-39 L Triestino
Himalaya 12-8-39 L Triestino
Sumatra 9-8-39 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Carso 10-8-39 L Triestino
Conte Biancamano 28-8-39 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Ryuhuku Maru 23-8-39 O S Kaisha
Corfu 18-8-39 P and O S N
Terukuni Maru 11-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Victoria 23-8-39 L Triestino
Borneo Maru 9-8-39 O S K Kaisya
Toyama Maru 14-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Canton 1-9-39 P and O S N
Viterlock 9-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Mansei Maru 10-8-39 O S K Kaisya
Souban Maru 10-8-39 P and O S N
FROM BASRA
Varsova 12-8-39 M M
Carignano 9-8-39 L Triestin
Bamora 12-8-39 M M
Vasna 5-8-39 M M
FROM SYDNEY
Mooltan 12-8-39 P and O S N
FROM DURBAN
Kenya 19-8-39 M M
Takliwa 2-9-39 M M
FROM RANGOON
Cranfield 6-8-39 M M
Gurna 10-9-39 M M
FROM KARACHI
Alipore 8-8-39 M M
Anyo 10-8-39 N Y Kaisha

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Narkunda 9-9-39 P and O S N
Nalgora 7-8-39 M M
Mooltan 12-8-39 P and O S N
Corfu 19-8-39 P and O S N
Strathallan 26-8-39 P and O S N
Canton 2-9-39 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
Britannia 8-9-39 Anchor Line
City of Canterbury 9-8-39 K Nixon
FOR HAMBURG
Drachenfels 10-8-39 L Edwards
Lichtenfels 13-8-39 L Edwards
FOR NEW YORK
Pres Monroe 12-8-39 F F Campbell
Pres Adams 26-8-39 F F Campbell
FOR TRIESTE
Carignano 10-8-39 L Triestino
FOR GENOA
Victoria 23-8-39 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Nagato Maru 11-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Giulio Cesare 14-8-39 L Triestino
Terukuni Maru 12-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Ranpura 31-8-39 P and O S N
Anyo Maru 13-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Alipore 12-8-39 P and O S N
Borneo Maru 23-8-39 O S K Kaisya
Conte Biancamano 28-8-39 L Triestino
Ranchi 19-8-39 P and O S N
Borneo Maru 23-8-39 O S K Kaisya
Sumatra Maru 19-8-39 O S K Kaisya
FOR SYDNEY
Comorin 10-8-39 P and O S N
FOR BASRA
Vasna 10-8-39 M M
Sumatra 10-8-39 L Triestino
Barala 9-8-39 M M
FOR DURBAN
Tairea 16-8-39 M M
Kenya 30-8-39 M M
Jalaganga 11-8-39 Scindia S N
FOR CALCUTTA
Carso 11-8-39 L Triestino
FOR KARACHI
Warfield 7-8-39 M M
City of Benares 18-8-39 K Nixon
Viterlock 10-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Ehrenfels 10-8-39 L Edwards
Sumatra Maru 9-8-39 O S K Kaisya
Toyama Maru 17-8-39 N Y Kaisha
B.P.T. GENERAL LANDING DATES.
S S Saffaro 4-8-39
S S Warfield 5-8-39
S S Wichitor 5-8-39
S S Victoria Marie 5-8-39

EXPORTS

S S Nalgora for Hull: 1186 bags linseeds M Bhuta; 170 bales raw cotton B Cursondas.

For Antwerp: 110 bales raw cotton B Cursondas.

For London: 1333 bags gr nut oil cake exp M Bhuta.

S S Leichtenfels for Hamburg: 65 bs cotton waste C Jairam; 102 bales wool raw K Esmail; 65 bales cotton raw S Karamshi; 12 bales cotton raw Chinoobhai.

For Rotterdam: 178 bags kardi seeds G Gokalchand.

For Lattakia: 60 bales ctn grey yarn A El Ejel.

For Tripoli: 66 bales ctn grey yarn A El Ejel.

For Beyrouth: 16 bales ctn grey yarn A El Ejel

For Copenhagen: 80 bales ctn twist waste Champaklal.

For Trinidad: 20 bags mustard seed J Hasmukhlal.

For Los Angeles: 14 bags psyllium seed husk D Abraham.

For Manila: 90 bales ctn grey yarn & Virji.

S S Nagato Maru for Kobe: 200 bales cotton raw Raili Bros; 500 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 600 bales cotton raw Japan Ctn Trading; 133 bales cotton raw L Ramji; 109 bales cotton raw The Nissho Co; 100 bales cotton raw N Nagsee; 100 bales cotton raw C Jethabhai; 50 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo; 300 bales cotton raw Podar Trading; 300 bales cotton raw K Devchand.

S S Alipore for Shanghai: 500 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 1300 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 700 bales raw cotton Vasanjee Morarjee; 1200 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 100 bales raw cotton Supt T Products (India); 100 bs raw cotton K Devchand.

For Mozi: 100 bales raw cotton K Devchand.

For Yokkaichi: 600 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading; 200 bales raw ctn Podar Trading.

For Osaka: 1000 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 1000 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading; 2000 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 100 bales raw cotton Podar Trading; 200 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 300 bales raw cotton K Devchand; 150 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Yokkaichi: 450 bales raw cotton K Devchand.

For Yokohama: 50 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 150 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Yokkaiti: 100 bales raw cotton The Amalgamated Ctn Co.

IMPORTS

S S Nagato Maru Agents N Y Kaisya Bombay Branch from Singapore: 2018 bags sago flour; 716 bundles rattan; 751 bags beteinuts.

From Yokohama: 70 bales staple fibre yarn; 614 cases rayon piecegoods; 56 coils brasswire; 64 cases silk goods; 174 drums bleaching powder.

From Osaka: 189 bales straw boards; 95 cases ctn jeans; 128 bales ctn yarn; 594 cases ctn pcegoods; 125 bales staple fibre yarn; 410 cases rayon yarn; 69 cases empty glass bottles; 272 cases glassware; 100 drums calcium carbide; 48 cases bobbin; 45 cases cell toys; 259 bundles stone powder; 222 cases porcelainware; 290 cases art silk yarn; 643 coils galvd iron wire; 200 bundles flat bar (cut hoops).

From Kyoto: 65 cases storage batteries.

From Nagoya: 75 cases ctn yarn; 216 cases porcelainware; 469 cts tiles.

From Kobe: 125 cases rayon yarn; 34 cases wln pcegoods; 200 bags stearic acid in slabs; 72 bales wln yarn; 47 pkgs ctn remnants; 1350 sacks china clay; 289 bags calcium carbonate; 305 pkgs paint; 49 cases cell bangles; 89 cases rubber hose; 58 cases art silk pcegoods; 75 cases art silk yarn; 750 c/r porcelain tiles; 74 bales ctn fents; 75 cases ctn and rayon mixed pcegoods; 491 cases rayon pce goods; 116 cases ctn pcegoods; 191 cases ctn and art silk mixed pcegoods.

From Mozi: 109 bales auto tyres; 455 cases tin plates.

From Shanghai: 45 bales noil yarn.

Restricted Turnover On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

MARKETS AWAITING BUREAU REPORT

Good Undertone With Nears In Demand

Bombay, Aug. 7.

On Saturday the New York cotton market opened steady but was narrow. Price fixing in nears and Liverpool and Continental buying absorbed scattered liquidation and hedging. There was some Wall-Street selling on rains in North-West Texas. Bombay was a buying of distants with offerings light. The Liverpool market was closed on Saturday and will remain closed to-day. The restoration of C. C. C. appropriations has no immediate influence on the market where there was a disposition to await Congressional action on this item and the Bureau report:—

CONGRESS ADJOURNS

"The Senate approved Jones Bill authorising the C. C. C. to sell cotton and other surplus agricultural products abroad at less than the world price for storage purposes.

The Senate and the House of Representatives adjourned 'sine die'. The 76th Congress enacted some half a dozen major laws dealing President Roosevelt some of the worst defeats of his six years' office and raising Government spending to a new peace-time record exceeding 13 thousand million dollars."

WEEKLY REVIEW

With interest seemingly veering from consideration of the export subsidy programme to new crop prospects, the market early advanced with contracts which were relatively scarce supplied by professionals and scattered liquidation and hedging. The sharp reduction in certificated stocks eligible for delivery was a factor in the upswing leading to the belief that October/December would become increasingly tight. In the latter part of the week these were sold off as Congressional attitude towards additional spending around uncertainty regarding the new crop loan programme. Moreover the continuation of liberal appropriations is considered necessary to finance the loan programme under which over 11,000,000 bales are now being financed.

The Cotton Exchange Service estimates world's carry-over of all cottons at 21,952,000 against 22,639,000 bales last year.

Cotton goods demand was fairly brisk with sales exceeding production. In the meanwhile more cautious trading is indicated pending the forthcoming Government Report.

NEW YORK MARKET

At the opening October was quoted one point down at 8.94 which was the lowest level. Later on there was slightly better enquiry and October was quoted 9.01 which was the highest level. The market closed at a net decline of one point to a rise of one point. Spot cotton prices were unchanged at 9.55c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton market was quietly steady and closed at a rise of one point. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 9.21c. per lb.

SUBSIDY

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co state:—

The Secretary of Agriculture announced an export subsidy of 150 points per pound on net weights of lint cotton. It is a fixed rate effective at 12.01 a.m. July 27th, 1939, remaining in force until July 30th, 1940, provided sales are made not later than June 30th, 1940. The Government reserves the right to decrease or increase the rate of the subsidy, but assurances are given that changes will "not" be made, unless circumstances develop which will threaten the success of the programme.

Notwithstanding this reservation the subsidy should be regarded as fixed and conforming to the recommendations of the trade. The exporters at home and the buyers abroad should rely on the Government's good faith that it will not alter the rate of subsidy without a compelling reason and only after due warning and notice.

In fixing the rate of subsidy at 150 points "the policy is established to bring American cotton to foreign shores free of C. I. F. and 6 per cent. charges." The tax-payers will absorb these for the benefit of foreign buyers. This is a momentous departure in the economy of the nation.

By the same token it brings the world value of American cotton to that of Indian-Broach. "It makes an incision in the "basis" of American cotton to the extent of 150 points—but only for export"; a "breath-taking" operation.

Some observers are of the opinion that this would seem an ineffective method of increasing American cotton exports. They hold the view that the competition of Foreign cotton will continue unabated. They see "no reason why anyone should buy one bale more of American cotton now than before the subsidy."

COMPETITION

It is understandable, therefore, that the United States Government found it necessary to reserve the right to decrease or increase the rate of subsidy However, Washington clearly states that it "has no intention of precipitating mutually injurious price competition in the world cotton market." Also, that it "has no intention of seeking more than its fair share of cotton exports as measured by the traditional position which this country has occupied in the cotton markets of the world." The Secretary of Agriculture hopes that the subsidy measure will be only temporary and that the forthcoming International Cotton Conference will be able to reach an effective and equitable international cotton agreement which would remove the necessity for an American subsidy for its cotton.

As pointed out in our previous Review, whilst American cotton exports declined 2,248,000 bales during the first 9 months of the present season, other countries have increased their exports only by 929,000 bales; and, 1,319,000 bales remain an unfilled export-vacuum. It is precisely this condition, we said in our Review of July 5th, 1939, "which suggests that the Secretary of Agriculture may arrange a subsidy higher than 9 per cent. In order to secure the additional business that may be procured."

At present world prices, the subsidy amounts to 15 per cent. which would indicate that the Government is desirous to secure the unfilled export-vacuum which we calculate to be 1,300,000 bales, plus the normal consumptive requirements for American cotton.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. October Highest (10-38 a.m.)	9.01+06
N. Y. October Lowest (10 a.m.)	8.94—01
Liverpool October Highest	4.53+04
Liverpool October Lowest	4.50+01

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:—

"Congress passed C.C.C. Deficiency Bill securing Government Loan. This likely to be the floor during this season."

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—

End of the week market majority of traders awaiting U.S. Bureau Report on August 8.

Market small awaiting crop estimate if Government confirms private reports averaging 11 1/2 million expect good price advance and market very sensitive any later unfavourable growing conditions period believe any decline on larger estimate would meet strong demand.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Offerings light. Spots firm. Certificates stock very small. Expect continued strength near months but for long pull would advise buy May.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug. 5.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
American Power and Light 5 p.c. Pfd.	43
Electric Bond and Share Common	10 1/4
Electric Bond and Share dol 5 Pfd.	62
Int. Tel. and Tel. 1952	62
Amr. Tel. and Tel.	167 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	395
Union Pacific	99
Chesapeake and Ohio	36
Western Union Telegraph	26
New York Central	15
Union Carbon and Carbide	82 1/2
Amrex Corporation	22 3/8
Texas Corporation	34 7/8
Chase National Bank	32 3/4
United States Steel	50 1/8
Bethlehem Steel	60 1/2
Bethlehem Steel 7 p.c. Pfd.	114
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	18
Republic Steel	17
Int. Nickel of Canada	49 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	26 5/8
General Motors	47 7/8
General Electric	37 1/4
Columbia Gas	8
Packard Motors	4
Brooklyn Manhattan Transit	13
Socony	11 1/4
Consolidated Oil	7 3/8
National City Bank of N.Y.	25 1/2

Turnover 240,000 shares Business news continues bullish; expect higher rates.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Aug 7

Ready Javas	Rs. 14 8 0
Shipment:—	
Aug Sept	5 6 0
Oct December	5 7 0
Jan March	5 8 0
Java Spot	F 7.10

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Private Crop Estimates

The first Bureau report indicating condition of the crop yield and production together with ginnings will be issued on Tuesday and the same will be received here on Tuesday night.

Private estimates received here are as under:—

	Bales
Journal of Commerce	11,095,000
Jackson Curtis	11,260,000
Orvis Bros. and Co.	11,687,000
New York Exchange Members	11,575,000
Carl M. Loab Rhodes and Co.	11,988,000
Secretary, American Cotton Co-operative	11,700,000

High And Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Aug. 5.

Broach J/A highest 156 1/8, lowest 155 3/4; closing 156 1/8

Broach A/M highest 153 1/2; lowest 153 1/8; closing 153 3/8

Oomra D/J highest 143 3/4; lowest 143 3/4; closing 143 3/4

Bengal D/J highest 117 3/4; lowest 117 1/2; closing 117 3/4

Night session: Broach A/M opened Rs. 153 5/8, highest Rs. 153 7/8, lowest Rs. 153 1/2, closed Rs. 153 3/4. Broach J/A closed Rs. 156 1/2.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach April/May New York May Rs. 46.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 7.

Following unchanged New York advices, the local market was expected to open to-day at Rs. 153/8 for Broach A/M. delivery but the market opened quiet at Rs. 153/4 and advanced to Rs. 154/8 on active buying professional operators. The tone of the market was good but later on there was small profit-taking which checked the rise and prices were quoted at Rs. 154/4. Old Broach J/A. delivery opened at Rs. 156 and advanced to Rs. 157/4. The market was very steady.

Liverpool market was closed to-day but in the local market there was active buying and short covering which hardened prices. The market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

F.G.M.G.—	
Broach J/A	Rs. 157 8 0
Broach A/M	155 0 0
Fine M. G.—	
Oomra D/J	145 6 0
F.G.M.G.—	
Bengal D/J	119 0 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Aug 7

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	130	127	124	121	
Punjab	130	127	124	121	
Rajputana	133	130	127	124	
Oomra No. 3	158	156	153	150	
C P No. 1	169	167	164	161	
C P No. 2	162	160	157	154	
Broach No. 2		162	160	157	155
Punjab Ame		183	181	178	176
Surat		200	198	195	193
Rajpipla		197	195	192	190
Navsari		209	207	204	202

American Cotton Figures

	1939-40	1938-39
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 5-8-39	47000	39000
Receipts yesterday 5-8-39	11000	3000
Exports to date 5-8-39	33000	39000
Stock at Ports 4-8-39	1973000	2418000
Stock at Interior Towns 4-8-39	2439000	1948000
Stock at Liverpool 4-8-39	615000	1172000
Visible Supply 4-8-39	4805000	5580000
Quantity in sight 4-8-39	101000	43000
Quantity out of sight 4-8-39	86000	82000

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Aug 7

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept

In full-pressed bales 5-8-39	This year	Last year
Khandesh	38,758	53,880
Central India	225,209	49,189
Barsi and Nagar	94,427	150,248
Hyderabad Gaorani	4,474	40,322
Berar	162,786	229,444
Central Provinces	38,778	84,536
Total Oomras	564,432	707,619
Dholera	192 277,249	148,514
N W Provinces	173 10,297	3,112
Rajputana	80,270	16,365
Sind Punjab	504 335,363	524,182
Broach	414,944	266,223
Coompta and Dharwar	568 152,846	78,202
Westerns Northerns	97,581	27,296
Cocoanada	98	23
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	2,637	6,296
American	3,487	177,893
Egyptian African and Sudan	590 375,910	530,706
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	95	1,171
Total	2,027 2,315,209	2,487,622
Arrived by road to 3rd Aug 1939	392,855	

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 3rd Aug

In full-pressed bales 5-8-39	This year	Last year
Europe	220 311,174	331,091
Japan and China	1,280,896	708,310
Coast Ports	34,570	61,861
Up-country by Rail	279,432	373,676
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	228	10,944
Total	220 1,906,300	1,485,582

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Aug 7

Wheat	15,367 cwts.
Linseed	1,959 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	108 cwts.
Gingellyseed	254 cwts.
Groundnuts	2,507 cwts.
Castorseed	325 cwts.
Rice	8,314 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,149 cwts.
Cottonseed	2,297 cwts.
Mowraseed	642 cwts.
Gram	834 cwts.
Joowar	764 cwts.
Barley	514 cwts.
Bajree	3,659 cwts.
Indian sugar	18 cwts.

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Aug 7

Bengal	—
Bengal Fine	126/28
Bengal F G	123/25
C P 1	156/58
C P 2	155/54
Arvi	153/54
Amraoti	152/53
Ellichpur	152/53
Berar	151/52
Malkapur	149/50
Khandesh	137/42
Jalna Sailu	141/42
Burwah Sanavad	151/52
Khandwa	151/52
Mathia F G	127/33
Broach	156/58
Punjab 4 F	171/76
Punjab 289 F	201/205
Sindh N T	176/86
Surat	193/94
Navsari	204/206
Western Farm	166/74

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Aug 5

September	dol 0.64
December	dol 0.61 3/4
May	dol 0.65 3/4

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 7.

On Saturday London gold prices remained unchanged at £7-8-6 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was also unchanged at 176.71. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68.13 at London.

London silver prices improved 1/8d. at 16 13/16d. for spot and forward quotation also improved 1/8d. at 16 7/16d. India bought and there was some Bear covering. The market was quietly steady. Shanghai T.T. on London was quoted 4d. London Bombay spot silver parity was Rs. 45-11-0 and forward was Rs. 44-14. The local market was fairly firm to-day with increased covering being the last of the settlement. The undertone was good and quotations were as under:

GOLD

Ready	37 1 9
Shrawan delivery	37 1 9
2nd Shrawan delivery	37 1 6
Shrawan Tejimandi	0 1 6
Bhadrapad delivery	37 1 6
Bhadrapad Tejimandi	0 3 6

SILVER

Ready	45 12 0
Shrawan delivery	45 12 0
2nd Shrawan delivery	45 6 0
Shrawan Tejimandi	1 2 0
Bhadrapad delivery	45 0 0
Bhadrapad Tejimandi	1 11 0

WEATHER OVER U.S.A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, Aug 7

Temperatures between 98 and 102 in Western Belt, light rains in Texas, Arkansas and Eastern Belt. More rain expected.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Aug. 7.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

3 1/2 per cent Paper	96/14
4 per cent 1960-70	110/11
5 per cent 1945-55	114

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	108
Bank of Hindusthan	27/8
Bank of India	144
Central Bank	35/2
Imperial Bank F.P.	1532/8
Imperial Bank P.P.	378/12
Indian Overseas Bank	47
Reserve Bank	110/12
Union Bank	5/14

TEXTILES

Ahmd. New Textiles	330
Ambica	192/8
Arun	180
Arvind	975
Asok	155
Bharatkhand Textiles	1/-
Bombay Dyeing	708/12
Buckingham and Carnatics	175
Calico	519/6
Central India	195
Century	192/8
Colaba	10,5
Elgin	103/12
Gokak	125
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore Malwa	35/10
Jubilee	178/12
Khatau Makanji	83/12
Kohinoor	208/12
Laxmi Cotton	415
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	60/10
Morarji	110
Mysore	80
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	168/2
Raipur	560
Rajnagar	134/6
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	67
Sholapur	2700
Simplex	64/6
Swadeshi	191/14
Vishnu	1017/8

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord.	1451/4
Tata Hydro Ord.	153/12
Tata Power Ord.	1275

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics	145
Ajmer Electrics	11/8
Amalgamated	11/2
Bombay Suburban	160
Bombay Tram.	129/6
Lahore Electrics	225
Surat Electrics	161/4

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	365/4
Associated Cements	123/8
Belapur	172/8
Bombay Burma New	165/10
Bombay Burma Old	462/8
Bombay Steam	253/12
Bombay Telephone	88
Bf. B. Petrol	3/3/6
Burma Corporation	5/5
Dalmia Cement	10/14
Indian Bleaching	82/8
Industrial Investment Tr.	44/4
Indian Radio Ord.	353/12
Indian Radio Defd	345
Indian Copper	1/8/6
Indian Iron	23/12
Mysore Sugar	31
Port Canning	74/8
Premier Construction	71/12
Rohtas Industries	20
Scindia Steam	17/3
Shivrajpur	31
Steel Corp. of Bengal	12/0
Tata Oil	35
Tata Steel Ordy.	280
Tata Steel Defd.	1335

JUTES

Birla Jute	15/2
Howrah	48/4
Hukumchand	2/8
Kamarhatty	446
Kankanarrah	340
Lawrence	325
Reliance	53/3

DELIVERY OF SHARES

Following Delivery Slips have been issued to-day:—

Tata Ordinaries	270
Tata Deferreds	14
Bengal Steel Corporations	200
Bombay Dyeings	8
Associated Cements	120
B B Petrols	500
Indian Overseas Banks	10

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Aug 7

Castorseeds Sept—	
Opening	29 15 0
Highest	30 0 0
Lowest	29 15 0
Closing	30 0 0
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	29 15 0
Highest	30 0 0
Lowest	29 14 0
Closing	30 0 0
Groundnuts Aug—	
Opening	31 6 0
Highest	31 14 0
Lowest	31 6 0
Closing	31 14 0
Groundnuts Feb—	
Opening	30 13 0
Highest	31 5 3
Lowest	30 11 0
Closing	31 5 3
Cottonseeds Sept—	
Opening	28 14 0
Highest	29 3 6
Lowest	28 14 0
Closing	29 3 6
Cottonseeds Jan—	
Opening	22 15 6
Highest	23 10 0
Lowest	22 15 6
Closing	23 9 6

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED

BOMBAY, Aug. 7.

The Local Share Bazar remained entirely closed to-day being a Parsi Holiday.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Aug. 7.

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/5 7/8 to December

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8 Aug 25/26 Sept/Oct.

Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to Nov 1/6 1/16 Dec/July

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287 1/4

Bank's buying T T 284 7/8

Bank's buying D D 284 1/8

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1308

Bank's buying T T 1328

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 1/2

Bank's buying T T 77 1/4

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 65

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 64 7/8

HUNGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 83 1/8

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 26 1/2 nominal

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 158

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 86

CROSS RATE—

Hongkong/London 1/2 11/16 7th instant

Shanghai/London 0/4 3/32 7th instant.

Japan/London 1/2 1/64 7th instant.

Java/London 8.77 7th instant.

New York/London closed 5th instant.

London/New York 4.68.13 5th instant.

London/Paris 176.71 5th instant.

London/Italy 89.02 5th instant.

London/Belgium 27.55 3/4 5th instant

London/Switzerland 20.73 5th instant.

London/Berlin 11.66 1/2 5th instant.

London/Stockholm 19.40 5/8 5th instant.

London/Amsterdam 8.78 1/8 5th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

Gold £7-8-6 1/2 4th instant

Gold £7-8-6 1/2 5th instant.

Silver London Ready 16 11/16 4th instant

Silver London Ready 16 13/16 5th instant.

Silver London Forward 16 5/16 4th instant

Silver London Forward 16 7/16 5th instant.

Silver New York Ready 35 4th instant

Silver New York Ready 35 5th instant

London discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 4th instant

London Discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 5th instant.

London discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 4th instant

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 5th instant.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/4 per cent

3 months 3/4 per cent.

6 months 1 per cent.

Tone:—Very easy.

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st Sept 1938 to 3rd Aug 1939 (by rail and sea)		2,312,433
Receipts from 1st Sept 1938 to 3rd Aug 1939 (by road—estimated)		392,855
		2,705,288
Same time last year		2,478,706
Exports from 1st Sept 1938 to 3rd August 1939	1938-39	1937-38
United Kingdom	77,894	64,845
Continent	232,854	285,721
China	425,252	84,914
Japan	855,644	623,093
Coast Ports	34,570	61,861
U. S. A.	426	525
Total	1,626,640	1,100,962
Total exports by rail, 1st Sept 1938 to 3rd August 1939		279,432
Estimated mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept 1938 to 3rd August 1939		840,181
Same time last year		1,001,609
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on 3rd August 1939		852,643
Same time last year		992,686

KARACHI STATISTICS

Total receipts of cotton from upcountry from 1st Sept 1938 to 27th July 1939		1,734,550
Same time last year		1,496,420
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept 1938 to 20th July 1939		1,566,089
Same time last year		1,227,610

BANKERS' CLEARING

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 4-8-39 were as under:—

Number of cheques—94,697.

Amount of cheques—Rs. 14,00,92,957-15-3.

GLOOMY APPEARANCE OF CALCUTTA SHARE BAZAR

CALCUTTA Aug. 4.

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co., have issued the following report:—

The Calcutta Stock Exchange presented a gloomy appearance throughout the period under review as practically all sections showed definite signs of sagging tendencies. The Jute section notably the speculative counted Howrah came in for a special bear raid as during the course of the week a drop of rupees five was recorded. The price was pulled down to 47/4 from 52/8. Indian Iron and Steel in sympathy with a weak Jute section had to Yield one Rupee 23/14 being the closing price. There was a sensational drop in the price of Hukumchand Jute Ordinary and Preference shares as something is wrong with the internal affairs of the Mills. Hukumchand Ordinary Collapsed to Rs. 2 from Rs. 4 Preference to Rs. 32 from Rs. 47. The close was a bit steadier round 2/8 and 33.

JUTE.

As indicated above, the Jute shares were easier with almost a complete absence of outside support. Distress selling was in evidence in respect of popular counters. Kamarhatty were marked at 445, Kanknarrah at 335, Anglo-India at 313, Barnagore were priced at 138, Bally at 178, Gourepore came to business at 525, India at 265, Alliance at 200, Cheviot were quoted at 160, Albion at 178, Orient at 167. In small priced issues, Clive found sellers at 22, National at 20/4, Presidency at 3/2, Empire at 21/12, Northbook at 30. Reliance at 54, Nuddia at 40/8.

COTTON

There was nothing doing. Dunbar ordinary were recorded at 140

COAL.

This section kept quiet but steady and business was on a moderate scale. Bengal were weak around 29s. Equitable Rs. 30 New Beerbhoom 15/8, Burrakur 11/4, Bokaro-Ramgarh 13, Hurriladih 11, Mundulpore 7, North Damuda 4/8, South Karanpura 4/8, Raneegunj were easy at 28/4, Seebpore coal were done at 19/4 premium, Katras Jherriah at 25

MISCELLANEOUS

In Engineering group the prices showed declining tendency. Indian Iron and Steel fluctuated between 23/12 and 24. Steel Corporation of Bengal ord. fluctuated between 12/2 and 12/6. Indian Standard Wagon were recorded at Rs. 46, Burn and Co. ord. done at 270, Indian Galvanizing were done at 21/4, Hukumchand Steel defd. were done at 1/15 ord. at 4/14. In mining issues Burma Corporation on declaration of 5 annas dividend steadied up to Rs. 5/5. Indian Copper were barely steady at 1/9/6, Rhodesia Copper at Re. 1. Tavoy Tin 1 Re. 1, Dalmia Cement ord. fell back to Rs. 10/10, Deferred to Rs. 3/4, B.I.C. ord. were steady at 2/8, British Ceylon Corporation were priced at 5/8, B.B. Petroleum at 3/4, Dunlop Rubber ord. changed hands at 17/12, Calcutta Safe deposit at Rs. 7. Bengal Paper were done at Rs. 67, Titaghur ord. at 11/8, India General Navigation were easy at Rs. 89, Among sugar shares, Balrampore were priced at Rs. 8, Buland at Rs. 12/12, Champaran at Rs. 11/12, Murree Brewery found sellers at 9/12. Reserve Bank were steady at 110/8.

The Bank rate remains unchanged at 3 per cent.

GOOD DEMAND FOR LONDON RUBBER

London, Aug 2

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following Weekly Rubber Market Report:—

Since our last Report was issued there has been a good demand for Spot and nearby delivery and especially for rubber afloat to Continental destinations. Business in the more distant positions however continues to be on a small scale. Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot has risen from 8 5/16d. last Thursday to 8½d. yesterday. This morning however the Market opened rather quieter with buyers of Spot at 8-7/16d. per lb. and at the time of writing prices are ¼d. to 1/16d. higher on the week.

MALAYAN SHIPMENTS

Gross shipments from Malaya for the month of July are cabled as 46,076 tons. It is frequently the case that shipments during the first month of a quarter are on the high side and these figures form no exception being about 5,000 tons more than had been expected. So far no figures of foreign imports are available so that it is not possible to calculate how much of this Rubber is Malayan produce.

Of the gross shipments 7,317 tons (June 4,530 tons) come to the United Kingdom, 23,174 tons (16,249 tons) go to the U.S.A., 6,418 tons (4,665 tons) to the Continent of Europe, 6,067 tons (3,003 tons) to British Possessions, 1,936 tons (2,182 tons) to Japan and 1,164 tons (912 tons) to other destinations.

The Malayan Information Agency state that the permissible exportable amount from Malaya for the fourth quarter of the year has been fixed at 57½ per cent. against 60 per cent. allowed by the I. R. R. C. This internal cut has been in force since the beginning of the year in order to set right last year's overshipment of 11,381 tons which had been reduced by the end of June to 6,817 tons.

DUTCH EAST INDIES LICENCES

We understand that the Dutch East Indies Government are permitting shipments of Native Rubber at the rate of only 55 per cent. for the July/September quarter instead of 60 per cent. as fixed by the I.R.R.C. and in order to make up for this licences for October-December will be issued at the rate of 65 per cent. The issue of licences to the Native growers is a big undertaking and the work it involves has to be done some time before the period of export. Nothing has been said with regard to Estate Rubber but in this case the issue of licences is a much more straightforward affair and there is probably sufficient stock on the Estates to furnish a great part at any rate of the extra Rubber released for July/September by the Committee's unexpected decision last week.

MALAYAN UP-COUNTRY STOCKS

Particulars of these stocks at the end of June came to hand on Friday. Stocks on Estates over 100 acres amounted to 48,443 tons (May 44,516 tons) whilst those in the hands of dealers are given as 7,391 tons (8,888 tons). This gives a total of stocks inside the regulated area of 55,834 tons as against 53,434 tons at the end of May. Total stocks in Malaya inside and outside the regulated area at the end of June were 75,419 tons which compares with 74,308 tons at the end of May.

AMERICAN TYRE TRADE

Figures for the month of June are now available. Production for the month showed some increase on the May figures and were 59 per cent. higher than in June last year. Deliveries were very high and resulted in a decline in stock of just over 1,100,000 units, bringing the total of stocks to about 8,870,000 units, the lowest figure recorded this year.

SUGAR INDUSTRY IN BOMBAY

Wants Representation On Central Sugar Committee

POONA, August 7.

In a communication to the secretary of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Simla, Prof. V. G. Kale, Chairman of the Mahratta Chamber of Commerce and Industry, invites attention to the omission to give representation to sugar industry in the Deccan on the Committee appointed to consider suggestions to be received from the Provincial Governments, States and public bodies with a view to putting concrete resolutions before the proposed All-India Conference of Indian Sugar Industry.

While welcoming the proposal to call an All-India Conference to consider the problem of rationalisation and stabilisation of the Indian Sugar industry and while approving the idea of the creation of a Central Sugar Committee on the lines of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the Committee of the Mahratta Chamber of Commerce and Industry regrets aforesaid omission.

THE SOUTH IGNORED.

The letter urges that the Deccan, particularly Maharashtra has a number of Sugar mills and that they ought to be shown proper consideration and says, "From the names of the above mentioned committee, which have been published, it is clear that it is composed entirely of representatives of North India and the South has been altogether ignored."

The communication gives voice to the apprehension "that the vested interests of factories and dealers in the north are likely to belittle the legitimate claims of Bombay Province" and alleges that the north has betrayed prejudice against the industry in Maharashtra.

"This province desires to have a fair deal in all arrangements contemplated to solve the problem of the stabilisation of sugar manufacture in India," declares the letter. "Sugar monopolists in the north appear to have been disturbed by the legitimate efforts of the people and the Governments of Provinces and States in the Southern part of the country to develop sugar-cane cultivation and sugar manufacture in their own areas and seem to be anxious to maintain their monopolistic position in the name of rationalisation and stabilisation of the industry."

The letter proceeds, "Sound national planning in a vast country like India cannot mean the concentration of sugar manufacture in two provinces in North India and will have to take into account the economic conditions and needs of other parts of the country. The nation cannot allow itself to be stampeded into hasty action as regards the so-called rationalisation by vested and monopolistic interests."

In conclusion the committee of the Maharatta Chamber urges that the omission of representatives of sugar factories in the Deccan from the committee appointed to formulate proposals for the consideration of the All-India Conference be made good immediately and that the industry in the Bombay Province should be closely associated in all measures to be taken for the stabilisation of Indian sugar.

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE

Bombay, Aug 7

Yarn No. 6 1/2s August 95 October 96 December 96

Yarn No. 10 1/2s August 108/8 October 109 December 109

Yarn No. 20 1/2s August 138 October 139 December 139

Yarn No. 40s August 208 October 208 December 209

Cotton Tenders

Bombay, Aug 7

To-day 650 bales were tendered against Broach J/A delivery. Total tenders 10750 bales.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

CHEAPEST AND BEST GIVES MORE SHAVES THAN ALL THE REST.

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1939

DEVKARAN NANJEE'S
10—20—50 & 100 TOLAS
SMALL SILVER BARS
BEARING H. M. MINT STAMP as to FINENESS and WEIGHT
Available from
DEVKARAN NANJEE BANKING CO., LTD.
AND LEADING BANKS AND JEWELLERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

10 Per Cent. Cut In Govt. Servants' Salaries

PUNJAB PLAN TO FIGHT UNEMPLOYMENT

Labour Camps, State Industries And Birth Control Suggested

SIMLA, August 7.

Recommendations ranging for a ten per cent cut in Government Servants' salaries and establishment of major State industries to birth control propaganda as cures for unemployment in the Punjab are made by the Committee appointed to enquire into the problem in the province. The Committee was presided over by Sir Chhotu Ram, Member for Developments.

The Recommendations

The Committee deal with unemployment in different spheres of activity and, among other things, suggest:—

Utilisation of land along-side canals for planting fruit gardens by unemployed educated men;

Control on movement of labour from Indian States in British territory;

Dress reform for college boys;

Spreading of medical aid in rural areas by subsidising private practitioners;

Appointment of qualified Hakims and Vaids as an experiment;

Establishment of at least one major State industry in each division of the Province;

Appointment of a committee to survey establishment of small scale industries;

Legislation to secure 75 per cent representation for Punjabees among factory operatives;

Employment of Punjabee labour by contractors;

All Government servants who have either attain d the age of 55 years or completed 25 years pensionable service to be retired;

Imposition of a ten per cent cut in the emoluments of Government and Board servants except menials and low-paid servants and also retired Indian soldiers; and

Propaganda to educate public opinion on the subject of birth control.

ALARMING INCREASE

"There is no single cause of unemployment," observe the Committee. "The malady is the cumulative result of a number of causes. But the problem viewed as a whole comes to this. The number of potential workers is very much greater than the total volume of available employment and the disproportion is increasing at an alarming pace. If this process is not checked betimes, it will endanger the social and economic structure of society. The prospect is one which no Government can afford to view with equanimity."

The Committee refer to the criticisms of the existing system of education and quote Mahatma Gandhi's observation: "Absence of vocational training has made the educated class almost unfit for productive work and harmed them physically." The Committee proceeded: "Seventy-five per cent. of our school and college boys are hereditary agriculturists and yet for 14 years of their early life they are completely divorced from their ancestral vocation. Agriculture should be made a compulsory subject up to the Matriculation stage and all boys should do practical manual work on farms attached to schools. Until Government can provide these farms, facilities should be arranged for training on lands of Zamindars. We are hopeful that the making of these arrangements will not present any serious difficulty.

LABOUR CAMPS

The Committee further suggest the establishment of Labour Camps, which they say would secure three advantages. "Firstly, they would provide a short period of free living between the time when the entrance pass students left school and the time when they might obtain employment. Secondly, the discipline, regular life, physical exertion, good food and medical supervision would be of great advantage to the student from the moral as well as from the physical point of view and he would consequently be better equipped for employment of every description. Ultimately it might be possible to give preference in selection for Government employment to students who had worked in these camps. Moreover, the camps might help to break down that prejudice of the literate against manual labour which is one cause of the extent of educated unemployment in the Punjab to-day and improve the outlook of the campers towards rural work and life. Thirdly, useful works could be undertaken such as checking of erosion in hill tracts, terracing, village road making, tree planting, farm work, weeding, destruction of crop pests, etc. In fact, these Labour camps may form nurseries for appointment of Panchayat Officers, village guides and all classes of rural workers. The work in these camps should be mainly manual, but a certain amount of vocational training could also be given. It is estimated that the monthly cost of feeding and housing the students would come to about Rs. 10 per head per month. The camp may last for three months. With 100 students the total expenditure on each camp would be Rs. 3,000. We recommend that three or four experimental labour camps may be opened by Government. We are persuaded to think that the idea will be taken up favourably.

PLACE OF BIRTH-CONTROL

Referring to industrial development, the Committee recommend that the Government should set up a permanent Industrial Economic Bureau whose function would be to collect and co-ordinate uptodate data regarding survey, research, manufactures, marketing and all matters which have a bearing on the establishment and successful operation of major industries.

Turning to birth control, the Committee observe: "Although the vast majority of our witnesses have not even mentioned the subject and although all of us are not agreed that it presents a practical approach to a solution of the problem of unemployment, we feel that we would not be doing justice if we did not make a reference to birth control as a remedy for unemployment." The Committee quote from a few important witnesses who have expressed emphatic opinions in favour of birth control and say:—"We are not in a position to advocate the opening of clinics and legislation for raising the marriage age limit; the Sarda Act has recently been amended. But we think that the Government should adopt some measures, however cautious and halting, to educate public opinion on the subject. Perhaps a tentative beginning could be made in urban areas where public opinion, we venture to think, would on the whole be receptive to the idea."

CHAMANLAL HITS OUT

Four minutes of dissent, one

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Discipline In Congress

U. P. Congress Council Lays Down Conduct Rules For Executives

LUCKNOW, Aug. 7.

The Council of the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee which is meeting here for last three days under the presidency of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru considered "inter alia" the Pandit's note regarding anti-A.I.C.C. demonstrations.

The Council resolved that it was the duty of Congressmen, particularly at this juncture, to maintain union and integrity of the Congress and avoid such activities as have a disruptive tendency. While the Council holds that it is essential to maintain that freedom of expression of opinion which is necessary for dynamic growing of the organisation, they express the opinion that unity in action is exceedingly important if the Congress is to remain an organisation capable of fighting effectively for Indian freedom.

The Council, therefore, desire to make it clear that Office-Bearers and all members of the Executive Committee of Congress should not participate in any demonstrations against resolutions or the declared policy of the Congress, the A.I.C.C., the Working Committee, the Provincial Congress Committee and its Council. Primary members have a larger latitude, but even they are expected to conform to the basic discipline of the Congress and not to indulge in anti-Congress activities.—A. P.

Section 144 In Lucknow

Old Order Extended: New One Bans Use Of Loud Speakers

LUCKNOW, Aug. 7.

Two orders under Section 144 Cr. P. C. have been promulgated by the District Magistrate, Lucknow. Both the orders apply to the limits of the Municipality and Cantonment in Lucknow and will remain in force for two months.

The first extends the existing order banning processions, carrying of lethal weapons and collecting brickbats in view of extremely strained communal and intersectarian feelings.

The second prohibits the installation of loud speakers at any place or meeting without the previous written permission. The order is a sequel to annoyance and excitement caused by loud speakers to Muslim citizens and embittering of the already existing tension between Shias and Sunnis.—A. P.

WATER WORKERS POSTPONE STRIKE

LUCKNOW, Aug. 7.

The proposed strike of Water Works employees was postponed for two weeks pending the calling of the meeting of the Municipal Board at which cases of both the parties to the dispute would be exhaustively considered.

The Labour Commissioner will be asked to act as the Conciliation Officer in the dispute.

Workers demand "inter alia" 25 per cent. increase in their wages, discontinuance of begar and better housing conditions.—A. P.

Edgar Wallace Detective Story Day By Day

THE NEW INSPECTOR WADE STORY "POISON THORN" WILL APPEAR IN THE ISSUE OF WEDNESDAY 9th INSTANT

11 Hour Day For Punjab Shop Workers

Bill To Regulate Wages And Conditions Gazetted

LAHORE, August 7.

A new Official Bill entitled the Punjab Trade Employees Bill which aims at limiting the hours of work of shop assistants and commercial employees and to make certain regulations concerning holidays, wages and terms of service is published in an extraordinary issue of the "Punjab Government Gazette" to-day for general information.

OBJECTS AND REASONS

The statement of objects and reasons, appended to the Bill says:

"There is at present no law to protect the rights and regulate the working conditions of persons employed in shops and commercial houses. This Bill is designed to limit the hours of their employment and secure for them rest intervals, holidays, leave with pay and prompt payment of wages.

PRINCIPAL FEATURES.

Some of its principal features are:—

1. Employment of children under 14 years of age is prohibited.

2. A maximum of 61 working hours per week and 11 hours per day is prescribed.

3. All shops and commercial houses, with a few exceptions noted in the Bill, shall be closed on Sundays and all public holidays.

4. Wages shall be paid for holidays if the employee has continuous service of 15 days or more.

5. An employee with one year's continuous service shall be entitled to leave for fourteen days with full pay.

6. Deductions from wages by way of penalty shall not exceed one pice per rupee and the proceeds shall be credited to a fund which should be used to promote the welfare of the employees generally.

PENALTY FOR CONTRAVENTION.

Contravention of the provisions of the Bill involves a penalty of Rs. 50 for the first offence and a penalty of Rs. 75 to Rs. 250 for every subsequent offence. The Bill applies to the whole of the province; but in the first instance its provisions will be enforced only within the Municipal and Cantonment limits of Lahore, Amritsar, Multan, Rawalpindi, Sialkot and Lyallpur.

The author of the Bill is Hon. Choudhri Sir Chhottu Ram Minister for Development.—A. P.

MORAL RE-ARMAMENT

Movement Succeeds In Warring Far East, Says U. S. Journalist

CALCUTTA, August 3.

A growing feeling against the war with China is to be found amongst all classes of people in Japan, according to Mrs. Williams, American Journalist and Far Eastern expert, who arrived in Calcutta to-day.

Mrs. Williams, who is a member of the moral re-armament movement, is on her way to London after a five weeks' visit to Japan and China.

In an interview with the Associated Press this evening, she described the spread of the moral re-armament movement in the far east. Many important people both in China and Japan see in this movement, Mrs. Williams declared, a common meeting ground for the two warring countries. In China, there is apparent amongst the many members of the movement a remarkable lack of resentment against the Japanese. Mrs. Williams quoted an instance of a young Chinese girl, Phyllis Teng, who has recently visited Japan as a moral re-armament ambassadress, and she went on to describe the conversion to the movement of Mr. Takasumi Mitsui, younger brother of Baron Mitsui who controls about one-sixth of Japan's industries.

"Mr. Mitsui told me," said Mrs. Williams, "that for years, he was unwilling to recognise Japan's cultural debt to China. And in recent years, he would not admit the wrongs that Japan had done to China. Now his attitude is entirely changed, and he is doing all he can to bring about friendly relations between the two countries."

ENTHUSIASM IN HOLLYWOOD

Speaking of the spread of the moral re-armament in other parts of the world, Mrs. Williams said that there was remarkable enthusiasm amongst the film people in Hollywood. At the recent gathering of 30,000 members of the movement in Hollywood bowl. A message from leading men of the British film industry was read out by Mr. Louis B. Mayer President of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, who after reading the message, declared: "to-night is the greatest experience of my life. Moral re-armament is god's original plan. Often, we resent the intolerance of others, while we ourselves are also intolerant M.R.A. is a commonsense philosophy of love which will solve all problems, personal, national and international."

Mrs. Williams, who was formerly in the oriental section of the U. S. state department, does not believe that there will be war. "But I do not think that ordinary people can relax for one minute, she declared. "I used to think there was not much that ordinary people could do, but now I am convinced that a continuous vocal effort for peace is bound to have an effect."—A. P.

LADY ERSKINE IN PONDICHERRY

PONDICHERRY Aug. 7.

Lady Erskine accompained by the Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Madras arrived at Pondicherry to-day noon by car on a pleasure visit.

M. Pierre Brutinel, Chief Secretary, French India Government and a French Military Lieutenant received her at Montandy, the French frontier, and escorted her to Government House, where His Excellency Louis Bonvin, Governor of French India, accorded Lady Erskine a warm reception.

Lady Erskine is staying as a guest of honour of His Excellency and Madame Bonvin.

It is understood Lady Erskine stays in Pondicherry till to-morrow.—A. P.

Conway Hall Meeting

Plight Of Indian Seamen In England

MESSRS. NIMBKAR AND AFTAB ALI HAVING PLEASANT AND UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCES

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, July 30.

The two Indian comrades, R. S. Nimbkar and Atab Ali, are enjoying themselves in England. I use the word "enjoying" advisedly since although they are having a daily round of engagements, public speaking, touring industrial areas and giving interviews to various Trades Union leaders in this country, they have been feeling quite at home though so far aware.

The Indian setting for their activities has been complete. At this time of the year we have monsoon in India whereas Britain is supposed to enjoy much coveted sunshine of the summer season. Nevertheless the Indian monsoon has not deserted the Indian comrades and just at the time of writing you may be having heavy showers in India, we in Britain are moving about with rain coats and umbrellas—since instead of sunshine, there have been frequent showers of tropical rain.

INDIAN WORKERS' WOES

The last two week-ends particularly were most enjoyable to Nimbkar and Aftab Ali. They were in the midst of two Trades Union conferences—one at Transport House and the other in the East End. The scenes, speeches and discussions at the two conferences, one arranged by the India League at Transport House and the other by the workers themselves under the guidance of their leader, Surat Ali, in the East End, reminded us strongly of what happens at an Indian workers conference in Bombay or Calcutta. The British delegates at the Transport House conference were greatly impressed by the speeches of Nimbkar and Aftab Ali, who confined themselves in acquainting the British working class delegates with the plight of Indian workers and peasants.

The East End Conference was a platform for ventilating the grievances of the Indian seamen. Speeches were made by Ben Bradley, Reginald Bridgeman, Krishna Menon, R. P. Kurup, Negro, Chinese, and other British delegates. There was a unanimity of opinion that the Indian working class movement should continue its struggle under the leadership of the Indian Trade Union Congress in so far as matters concerning their interest were directly affected, in so far as the general political struggle of the people of India was concerned, there was equally an unanimity of opinion that the Indian working class movement should conduct the struggle for national independence side by side and in closest collaboration with the Indian National Congress, as it was aptly pointed out by no less a Trade union worker than Ben Bradley, "the Congress is the only organisation which can and must speak in the name of whole India when it is a question of fighting British Imperialism."

SCENES AT CONFERENCE

At both the Conferences resolutions were passed pledging the Indian workers—be they students or seamen, pedlars, hawkers, cine-artists—to work for the complete emancipation of India and for the overthrow of British Imperialism in order to create a new social order based on justice and freedom for the whole country.

Nimbkar and Aftab Ali, who presided over the different sessions of the East End Conference were, however, subject of uncalled for criticisms at the hands of a few Indians, who attempted to tell the 280 seamen present at the conference that they were themselves seamen but without success. It is hardly necessary for me to report the activities of these handful of men, who style themselves as members of Indian Workers' League, but for the fact that at the East End conference on Sunday afternoon they created scenes outside the conference hall which resulted in the British constables being posted outside to prevent scuffle and goondaism. At one stage then the police officers were away from the scene, and Mr. Aftab Ali was addressed the conference, these men—about ten—made a rush on the hall shouting slogans, "we will kill you"—meaning, of course, Nimbkar and Aftab Ali. The overwhelming number of the delegates which supported the two Indian visitors naturally took prompt steps to get the "gate-crashers" turned out.

MURDER THREATS.

Since last Sunday both Aftab Ali and Nimbkar are being inconvenienced by certain people, who have been telephoning them threatening to murder them before they leave for India. Before he left for Manchester, where the Secretary of the International Federation of Textile Unions had arranged a conference for him, Mr. Nimbkar told me "I am thoroughly enjoying these threats. I am accustomed to such experiences in India and I do feel that I am not in England but in my home-town, where in the past I had been the victim of similar threats.'

Aftab Ali has been engaged ever since he arrived in this country to acquaint Sir Walter Citrine and other labour leaders at Transport House about the plight of the Indian seamen, against whom British seamen, particularly officers, always exercise colour ban. When Bradley and Nimbkar urged Indian workers in this country to join British Trade Unions instead of forming sectarian Indian unions, they were told by a number of Indian workers that in many occasions their application for membership of a British Trade Union had been turned down by the officers of the respective unions. It was also pointed out to Mr. Nimbkar that when Indian workers in Britain join a British Trade Union, their employers immediately sack them and the Union of which they had been members refused to fight on their behalf. Mr. Nimbkar, I am told, is to take up the matter as soon as he returns to India by calling upon the Indian Trade Union Congress to make direct representations to the British Trade Union Congress on the subject.

HYDERABAD SATYAGRAHA.

A well attended meeting of Indians and English people was held on Thursday evening at Conway Hall under the chairmanship of Mr. P. V. Subba Rao, Barrister-at-law, to protest against the repressive measures taken by the Government of Nizam against non-violent civil resisters in that State. A small committee called the Hyderabad Civil Liberties Committee was formed in London to carry on an agitation. At Thursday's meeting it was made abundantly clear that the members of the Hyderabad Civil Liberties Committees was formed in London solely with the purpose of drawing the attention of the Paramount Power and the British people to the sufferings of the peoples of an Indian State.

Messages of support for the meeting were received from Mr. David Grenfell, M.P. who said "I do want to send my good wishes to those, who have come together to protest against the treatment of persons imprisoned and beaten when they have not offered violence in their demon-

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Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.